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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2009.

HOME RULERS PROPOSE THREE DAYS' PRAYER FOR RELIEF FROM THEIR POLITICAL PILIKIA

Want Governor Out of Office at Once.

Mahuka Plans to Have Independents Use Kahunas.

Oratory Galore at the Meeting of the Native Politicians But Nothing is Done.

GOVERNOR DOLE, and his probable successor, occupied the attention of the meeting of the members of the Independent Home Rule party men at Foster's Hall last evening. Speakers reported that they had information that the Governor was popular, and that he would have to resign, and then they talked of a man to fill his place. But there was a feature which brings the party into line with most modern movement, and that was the consideration of a resolution calling for the appointment of three Sundays to be devoted to prayer by the faithful, for the relief of the country from all the troubles which afflict it. The resolution and all other business went over to next Thursday, when there will be a mass meeting to consider the matters which were only touched last evening.

Most impassioned was the address of John Mahuka, in which he advocated the passage of his resolution. Taking the history of the Hawaiian people he traced the growth of civilization and Christianity from the time of Kaahumanu, the great, down to modern times, and told of the faith of the Hawaiians, but noted that there was not enough belief in the power of prayer. He told how prayer was able to accomplish wonders, though he did not cite the recent events in the Middle West, when rain fell after the people had devoted their time to supplications, and said the time had come when the people should unite and plead for relief from the pilikia which was oppressing them. He thought there was no doubt that the result would be the removal of the Governor, and since there had been continuous difficulties, there should be no recommendation for his successor until there had been earnest supplication for guidance. The resolution is as follows:

Whereas many causes have obstructed the progress of the efforts made for the general welfare of the people of Hawaii; therefore,

We, the members of the Executive Board of the Independent Home Rule Party, do sincerely believe that the covenant made between the Chiefs and People that Jehovah is the only true God, and that there is no other, and that the high chiefess Kaahumanu does "testify to the same agreement."

Therefore, let us appeal to Almighty God, "that agreement was not correct." That, Queen Liliuokalani should repent, should pray and fast on behalf of the mistake of the chiefs who made said covenant, that Jehovah is the only God, and no other, therefore.

Be it resolved, That the President and Leader of the People, the Executive Committee and the People, repent and unite in prayer. This is the only course for the chiefs of the people to do, in the Spirit of Truth.

That three consecutive Sabbaths shall be kept for the purpose of prayer.

The meeting should have been one of the executive committee of the party, but owing to the absence of so many members, when Senator Kalauokalani called the gathering to order he said that it would have to be a meeting of the party in general. There were something more than twenty-five men in the room, and Palau was made chairman and J. E. Kellian secretary.

As soon as Mahuka's resolution had been read, S. Mahuka of Waimea began its discussion. He said that owing to the fact that the Hawaiian people were always a praying people he thought that there had been no lack in that line, and that he was of opinion that the thing to do was to lay the resolution on the table, and go to work.

B EWARE all ye with incomes,
Your finish draweth near—
Unless you straightway curb your
taste

For hack-riding and beer;
Magoon has got his eye on you;
And day and night doth plan
To save you from your thrifless selves—

Most philanthropic man.

Then hush, lie low,
Here comes the guardian man;
He's organized a spendthrift trust—
You figure in his plan;
So swear off beer,
And never ride in hacks,
Or else Magoon will spot you soon
And down you in your tracks.

M AGOON is always wide awake
For subjects for his trust,
He dearly loves the thrifless
ones—

He also loves their dust;
To put temptation from their path,
Most nobly he doth seek
To guard their filthy lucre which

A curse on them would wreak.

Then hush a care,
Here comes the philanthropist—
He's got a nose for rentals,
Which perchance you have missed;
So sign the pledge,
And walk discreetly 'round,
And then you'll never fear Magoon
Nor grace the spendthrift round.

M AGOON is sleek and glossy,
And worth his weight in gold—
Small token of the gratitude
Of spendthrifts young and old;
Heroic is his sacrifice,
But happier far the lot—
According to the guardian—
Of those whose wealth he's got.

Then never spend
A dollar of your own,
Unless you want to add a bag
Of gold to Magoon's throne;
For if you do,
To wealth you'll bid good-bye,
And be allowed four plunks per week
For lemonade and pie.

H. M. AYRES.

What was needed most, in his opinion, was to unite the people so that there could be some effective work done.

The author of the resolution then took the floor and made a long and earnest address in favor of its passage. There was a general discussion during which

Chairman Palau said it would be better to lay the matter over until there could be a full meeting, and Mahuka thought there should be a special meeting on Sunday or Monday for the consideration of the matter. Other speakers said that if the executive committee would not meet and carry through its business the members should be discharged. It was only after a great deal of discussion that the matter was laid over.

When some of the men present then asked what was before the meeting Chairman Palau said that there should be consideration of the matter of a successor to the Governor. He said it was common report that there was to be a vacancy and that there ought to be a man chosen for the party's candidate for the place. He said that Cooper was the Republican candidate, Prince David the Democratic candidate and the Home Rulers were without a man.

There seemed to be no disposition to take up the matter at once, and Mahuka's motion that the resolution of the Legistature, which was taken to

asking that the place of the Governor be declared vacant, be considered by the meeting. This was agreed to and after some discussion the resolution was referred to the executive committee as the basis for a final report.

Senator Kalauokalani then took the floor and the attack upon the Governor began. He said that it was a matter of common report among the people that the Governor was not in his right mind and that there would have to be a successor appointed. The Governor, he said, was now in the mountains, eating grass and that if the rumors were true there should be instant attention given to the naming of his successor. It was not all a matter of prayer, he said, for faith without works was dead, and so the people must give their time to the carrying on of a struggle to have the right man put in the place. He wanted the people to be united in their action on this as on all other matters, and said they should think of the most available man for the Governorship.

John Bush then took up the feature of the speech of the Senator and said that from the general reports the Home Rulers were without a man.

There seemed to be no disposition to take up the matter at once, and Mahuka's motion that the resolution of the Legistature, which was taken to

ask for the naming of his successor. He said the Governor was a fit subject for consideration by a

court. He referred to the work of the Legislature, saying that little had been done, and attributed this in part to the

people here should justify that interest. He said if there was now a young

man who had been educated in an agricultural college, such as that of the

Democratic candidate for the place, for lack of a good leader, with which he as the Republican party was in power

thought there could have been much there would be none but a Republican good work done. He said that the Hawaiians had chosen Wilcox for their

candidate for the Governorship, and meeting adjourned to convene in one

week at the same place.

Wilcox was called out and devoted

some time to general talk. He said

that there should be a close drawing of

the lines, that the Home Rulers should

be called together and that those mem-

bers who had been false to the party

in the last Legislature should be

singled out and they should not be

given any votes when another election

comes on. There should be an end of

quarreling, he said, and the people

should unite upon one point and win it.

He referred to the need of education

for the people, saying that though

McCants Stewart, A. S. Humphreys,

never would be a Hawaiian boy at W. G. Irwin, John F. Colburn, F. M.

West Point there was one now and he Hatch, W. H. Hoogs, G. W. Macfarlane,

would be a credit to the Territory. James H. Boyd and Judge Gilbert F.

There was, he said, the best feeling at Little of Hilo, who is the candidate of

Washington for the Territory, and the Oiaa Squatters' Association.

State of Iowa, that the Secretary of Agriculture would give him a place. He advised that the young men should

take the civil service examinations and fit themselves for any place under the Government.

As to the Governorship he said that

it was idle for the people to talk of a

democratic candidate for the place, for

lack of a good leader, with which he as the Republican party was in power

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Before the meeting there was an in-

formal conference and during this the

names of many men who have been

mentioned for the place were spoken

of as possibilities. The list is a long

one. It was said that Harold M. Sew-

all was still seeking the appointment,

and that he was in the race unless

there should be some chance that he

might be sure of a Senatorship from

Maine, which is not in sight. Others

whose names have been mentioned and

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STOCK YARDS BURNS

Total Loss of the Building and Contents.

(From Wednesday's daily)

FIRE which broke out at 1:45 o'clock this morning destroyed the Stockyards stables with their contents, the block of buildings under construction on the King street front, and a number of horses and carriages both in the stables proper and in the paddocks at the rear of the building. The loss it is said will reach \$75,000.

The fire broke out in the box stalls in the rear of the ground floor while there were some half-dozen men in the building. These were the night watchmen and one or two men who had come for their wagons to begin their morning's work of the delivery of bread. The first they knew of the fire was when the flames started to break out from a number of bales of hay which were stored in the boxes. The dry hay burned with a rush and there was little time for the saving of horses or carriages. A few of the animals which had been brought down ready to be put into the wagons, got out, but much of the stock was destroyed.

As soon as the fire had been detected there was an alarm turned in by a passing policeman and the engines responded with a rush. But before a single stream had been turned on the burning building the entire front was a mass of flames and the adjoining buildings were smoking. The greatest danger from the first was the Langdon Hotel, above the Wright carriage works, which had begun to smoke and blister when the wind shifted and carried the flames through the new buildings, with a roar. These were only framed and without windows and there was no obstacle to the fire, which spread to the end of the block with rapidity.

As soon as the fire was seen the Japanese and Chinese who live in the block Walkiki of the Stockyards buildings began to carry out their belongings and the lower end of Alapai street was filled with trunks and bundles. Volunteers went to the rear of the stables, where the long sheds contained about 150 horses, and endeavored to break down the heavy fences to release the animals, which were screaming with pain, the heat being sufficient to cause many of them to drop, and burn.

Some horsemen put the number of livery and boarding horses in the stables as high as 200. There were no race horses in the building and the night manager says the most valuable team was saved. Manager Rice could not be found while the fire was in progress. Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth made an effort to locate him but failed.

A number of people were directed by policemen to the rear of the building to free a large number of horses confined in open paddocks. The majority of these were let loose and they ran up King street. The last of these to be freed were in a paddock which was burning on three sides. The unfortunate animals huddled together on the clear side but before the fences and gates could be broken down their flesh was peeling off their sides and legs. Several horses were caught near the main building and some were said by the police to have been electrocuted by wires of the Electric Light Company. The telephone company cut the King street division of wires so that communication Walkikiwards was impossible. The cable was not injured in any extent.

The Triangle Store caught fire several times but was saved from the fire.

W. W. Withers the president is now in the East. Charles Rice the manager succeeded T. B. Richards a short time since. It is said that William Rice of Kauai is one of the heavy stockholders. The Porter Furniture Company which was to have moved into the new building shortly lost nothing as the building was not injured in any extent.

There were several persons who moved from the houses on the mauka side of the street. One was a sick person who was carried over to the Kawahaham Seminary when there was fear of the fire spreading. One woman spectator fainted and had to be carried away.

Last Friday there was a small blaze in the new portion of the Stock Yards structure. It is now supposed to have resulted from spontaneous combustion but at the time there was some talk of a disgruntled employee and a probability of incendiarism.

The loss by fire is said to be \$10,000 on old building and sheds \$25,000 on contents including horses and carriages \$20,000 on new buildings \$20,000. These had not been taken over by the Stock Yards Company, and it is said that the loss will fall upon Contractor Smith. The loss is said to be only partially covered.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE COSTLY FIRE WHICH DESTROYED THE STOCKYARDS



(Photo by Davey.)

AMONG THE RUINS.



(Photo by Davey.)

ONE OF THE VICTIMS.

TWO BUILDINGS, as many cottages, a score of vehicles and eighty horses and a large amount of feed, harness and tools sums up the losses by the burning of the Stockyards stables early yesterday morning. The money value of the property is placed at a figure which will be close to \$75,000, by conservative estimates, though the gross figure of Treasurer Ward is \$100,000. The insurance upon the buildings and contents, carried by the company, amounts to \$35,000. Much of the loss falls upon private parties, whose horses and carriages, drays, and harness were in the burned building.

All day yesterday a crowd gathered about the scene of the destructive fire, while upon the still smoldering ruins there were poured several streams of water. Holes dotted the wreck, marking the death-spot of some animal which had not been released from its flame-swept prison. In nearby stables, other dumb sufferers by the fire, under treatment which may lead to recovery from the severe burns, while fresh carcasses in the lots behind the ashes showed that many of the horses, badly injured in the blaze, some blinded by it, had been put out of misery by the veterinarian. The horses destroyed would have an average value of \$150 and few of their private owners carried any insurance upon their property.

The loss of the corporation while complete as far as the property of an inflammable nature goes, will be reduced by the added value of the real property, and this with the accounts and the insurance is expected to cover all the damage. The safes of the concern were opened yesterday and everything of value was found intact. The books were removed to the temporary office which has been opened in the Wright block and the task of straightening out the complications was taken up. There was \$1,000 in cash in the safe that amount having been collected after banking hours on Tuesday. The value of the feed, harness and tools which were the property of the company will be found at once and a statement made to the meeting of the board of directors today. The loss upon the building under construction will be almost complete as it had not been turned over by the contractor.

As to the horses lost, men who have been every day about the stables estimate that eighty were destroyed, and that nearly that number escaped. It is still impossible to know exactly how many are still alive, as many of the animals ran out of the corrals and strayed away. Several horses that are known to have left the stables, have not yet been found, though search is being made for them. Several of the animals were severely burned, and three had to be shot yesterday. A number of others are under the care of Dr. Shaw for treatment. Among the horses saved were F. H. Loucks' Mesquite and Nettie H. both well known racers.

The losers of private property, so far as known, are Pacific Hardware Company, two horses and two drays. J. F. Morgan two horses and three wagons, Bergstrom Music Company, horse and delivery wagon, L. de L. Ward C. A. Rice, C. G. Ballentyne, C. P. Grimwood and Dr. E. C. Waterhouse each a horse and carriage.

Last week five hackmen of the No. 191 stand took their hacks and horses from the Stock Yards Stables and put them in the new stables on Hotel street, opposite the hotel. Thus they escaped the fate that met the hacks and horses of eighteen other hackmen, among whom are the following: Spenner, Frank Lillies, Hugh Rooney, Tom Corey, Joe Clark, Pierce and several Chinese and Japanese. There were twenty-two backs in all at the stables, but four had not been put up when the fire started. Their loss is total.

It is very probable that the fire was of incendiary origin though the thorough work of the flames left no traces, the complete destruction of the place removing any clew that might have verified the supposition. Last week there was a small fire in the building under construction, which was thought to have a peculiar origin to say the least. A pair of overalls saturated

with oil and paint, were found stuffed underneath the flooring of the new building, evidently having been put there for the purpose of kindling a fire.

Many persons incline to the theory

that the fire was set at the instigation of the two Chinese stable hands who were recently discharged by the company, or of their Oriental friends, who were highly incensed at the action of the company in sending the two Cetesians away.

Another possible explanation is offered in the information of W. E. Lee, a South American workman for the Palolo Land Company, who says that on his way to his work at 5:30 o'clock on last Friday morning he saw two Porto Rican vagrants emerging from the alleyway leading from the Stock Yard Stables, and that on the following morning at the same hour, he saw the same two men at the same place. It is presumed that the two vagrants were using the hay compartments of the stables as a lodging place.

Mr. Lee says it is the habit of Porto Ricans to smoke incessantly and oftentimes they go to sleep smoking cigarettes. He claims that he warned Manager Rice against the two vagrants, foreseeing the danger of fire.

He has not seen the two men since,

on his morning trips out King street,

and does not know whether they con-

tinued sleeping in the hay or not. It is

possible that they may have slept in

the stables Tuesday night, and that

the fire was due to their carelessness in smoking. It is also possible that,

this is so, they may have burned to

death in the building.

The new building which was to have

been occupied by the company within

a week or ten days, was only partially

completed, the Mainland strike having

delayed the shipment of windows and

doors. It cost in the neighborhood of

\$20,000, and was being erected under

the direction of Beardslee and Page,

the architects, by Contractor Smith.

The harness shop of the Stock Yards

Company was situated in a portion of

the building, and a portion of the sec-

ond story was also occupied. Other

portions of it had been rented to differ-

ent persons.

The big fire-proof safe was opened

yesterday afternoon. It took two men

over a half hour to open the outer

doors with a sledge hammer. The outer

parts of the safe were warped and

twisted, having been heated to a white

heat. The outside walls were still hot

at noon time, and it was 3 o'clock

before the safe could be handled. When

it was opened it was found that the

inner compartments had not even been

blistered. Another smaller safe was

also in the fire. It was only a skeleton

safe, and was destroyed completely. It

contained nothing of value.

Fire Chief Charles H. Thurston was

seen last night in regard to the Stock

Yards fire, and he expressed his thor-

ough satisfaction with the work of

the fire department.

We made a quick turnout

said he, and there was not a single thing

that went wrong. The only trouble was

that we did not receive the alarm un-

til the fire had good start. As soon

as the alarm was turned in we were

all out and on our way to the fire

Engines No 1 and No 2 started at the

same time, and took the hydrants at

King and Alapai streets and in front

of the Castle Home on King street.

Later the chemical engine arrived, and

engine No 3 came in from Waikiki

taking up positions further up on King

street. All four engines were working

for a time but as soon as we got the

fire under control all but No. 2 were

sent back. We played the hose upon

the ruins and stayed on the ground

with engine No 2 until 7:30 this morn-

ing, to see that everything was all

right.

Spiva did all that was possible to save the frantic horses in his charge working with might and main so long as it was possible to remain in the stifling heat and the suffocating smoke of the burning building. He was busy everywhere cutting halters and hauling carriages.

He stayed at his post faithfully and only once did he leave it this was when he remembered his wife and children. They were sleeping in a cottage adjoining the stables and were aroused only when the cottage was in flames and full of stifling smoke. Spiva rushed in and carried his suffocating

children to safety. The Triangle Store caught fire several times but was saved from the fire.

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SHOULD HAVE HAD MAN

A Lesson for some men in Trade. Should one yield to the wishes of the wife or the at upon having his own way?

It depends there is no rule to go by.

Differing in opinion as to which was

right on a certain point Mrs. Torn

and a chemist of her city had debts.

It ended in a story for the lady as

was just and proper.

The time was the early part of 1890.

She had been ill for a considerable

period and wanted help as the husband

was not well.

He was a good man and a good

husband but he was not a good

husband.

He was a good man and a good

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TWO MORE GO FREE

Life Prisoners to Be Turned Loose.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Two life-sentence prisoners, one a rapist, the other a murderer, are the latest beneficiaries under Judge Gear's jail-delivery order.

George Wade, who pleaded guilty to the murder of George Gillespie, was released yesterday upon application for a writ of habeas corpus, and Ah Quong, a Chinese rapist, will very likely be given his liberty today unless, in the meantime, the Supreme Court issues a restraining order, in the form of a ruling upon the appeal.

Wade's application for release was on the ground that he had never been indicted by a grand jury, and Judge Gear after reading the petition remarked that there seemed to be no dispute as to the facts. He said that under his former ruling as to the unconstitutionality of convictions he would order the release of the prisoner. Attorney General Dole gave notice of intention to appeal.

"The court knows of no such proceeding," remarked Judge Gear, "though it may hear of it in a few days."

Wade was re-arrested upon leaving the court house. His crime was committed in the early part of 1899. He was employed upon the steamer Australia as chief cook, and while the vessel was about a mile from port he became involved in an altercation with the steward, George Gillespie, over the division of proceeds from the sale of opium, so it is alleged. He drew a revolver and shot Gillespie dead, and the officers of the boat finally accomplished his capture after shooting the desperate prisoner in the head. Chester Doyle, who had been aboard the boat in a search for a prisoner, was one of the witnesses to the shooting. There was no doubt as to the guilt of the man, and he pleaded guilty to the charge of murder in the second degree before Judge Stanley, who sentenced him to life imprisonment.

Ah Quong, the Chinese rapist, will be produced in court this morning, on a writ issued by Judge Gear yesterday, upon application of Attorney F. M. Brooks. The crime of this man was a particularly heinous one. It was committed on Hawaii, and he was sentenced from Hilo a year and a half ago, for life. Mr. Brooks has not as yet outlined the ground for his presentation of the case, but it will be in accordance with the previous rulings of Judge Gear.

THE KING ESTATE IN COURT.
During the noon session Judge Gear heard the application of the widow of the late James King for an increase in the monthly allowance to her children. She is now getting but six dollars each, or thirty dollars for the support of all five minors. Mrs. King was put on the stand and testified that she had been spending from \$100 to \$150 per month out of her own income for their proper maintenance, and she thought the lands should be leased so as to bring in a larger income. She said that she had asked the guardian for an increase, but he had told her it could not be raised, as the court had ordered that but thirty dollars a month could be paid to her. She also testified that she had been ill and unable to bear the extra expenses of her children's support. She admitted that the income would not allow an increase of \$150 per month, but did not agree with the statement of the court that he would not allow the principal to be molested. She said that the estate did her children no good, she wanted the children to have an education; lots of men started life without an estate. She further argued that if the boys had an education they would have no need of the estate when they became of age.

Will E. Fisher testified to the value of the real estate in question, and then Mr. Lightfoot was put on the stand. Mr. Magooon is attorney for Mr. Lightfoot, and his advice came near getting the latter into trouble with the court. Mr. Lightfoot, it appeared from his own testimony, had been receiving the share of the absent heir, James King, who is of age, and re-investing it with the funds of the other children. King when last heard from was in South Africa and had received no share of his father's estate. The court questioned the witness as to his action in re-investing the money of the absent heir, for the benefit of the minors and said that he had no right to do this. Mr. Magooon replied for him that he did have as much right to do this as anyone, and that the court had no authority over the fund, as the administrator had been discharged. The court replied that he did have jurisdiction over the funds of the absent heir, and would order the money paid into court. It then developed that Mrs. King had never been discharged as administrator, and the money was ordered paid to her, to be held subject to the order of the absent heir if found. It was shown that the estate is worth \$16,000. The hearing of the case will be resumed this afternoon.

MR. DAVIS COMPLAINS

Attorney G. A. Davis complained to the court yesterday that he had not been given an opportunity to present a case at this term, because of the disqualification of Judge Gear to act upon cases in which he had been interested as a member of the law firm of Gear & Davis. He had one case, he said, Wm. Pakuli vs. T. R. Lucas, in which the court was not disqualified and he

ALFRED STEAD ON HAWAII AND THE HAWAIIAN PEOPLE

ONE of the English newspapers contain an interesting essay by Alfred Stead, son of William Stead, based upon his observations in Hawaii a few months ago. It is as follows:

The civilization of the white man is wrapped round the waist of the rider, not always a boon to the savage; it means, sooner or later, his doom. The red men are nearly gone, the aborigines of Australia are passing, and the Hawaiian race is rapidly melting away before the sunlight of civilized enterprise.

In 1853 there were 71,019 Hawaiians in the Islands still, even though foreigners had already begun introducing civilization. In 1872 the native population had dwindled to 49,044, to which must be added 1,487 part Hawaiians—children of a Hawaiian mother and a foreign husband.

The next twelve years saw a further drop to 40,144, and an increase of part Hawaiians to 4,218, while in 1890 there were only 34,436 Hawaiians and 6,182 part Hawaiians. Six years later the Hawaiians number 31,019, and the mixed population 8,485. The latest census brings to light the fact that not only has the pure population continued to diminish, but the part Hawaiian numbers have decreased from 8,485 to 7,835. The Hawaiian population is now actually only one-third the number of the Japanese immigrants; there have been 29,834 to over 85,000 Japanese. In fifty years there will be scarcely any Hawaiians left to inhabit the Hawaiian Islands.

NEW AMERICA.

One of the first sights which greets the eye of the visitor in Honolulu is the spectacle of native boys swimming near the steamer, anxious to dive for coins. This sight gives a pleasurable thrill of delight, since it looks quite natural and unspoiled by civilization. Every body knows that the Hawaiians love the water, and are able to swim before they can walk. But, alas, the illusion of pristine naturalness is soon dispelled by cries from the boys of "Right here! right here!" and a closer inspection shows that outraged civilization has insisted upon clothing the young savages in bathing suits. It is well, perhaps, that the awakening should come so early in the day—the fact could not be disguised as soon as the visitor lands. Honolulu is a typical American town, with American houses and stores, though possibly with more trees in the gardens than in America—and as it is with Honolulu, so it is in varying degree with the other towns in the Islands.

The old customs and habits of the Hawaiians are dying out faster than the race itself. It is very unusual to find a real Hawaiian grass house on the Island of Kahoolawe, though there are a fair number on the larger islands as yet; the grass houses are being replaced by wooden frame houses of orthodox shape and construction. The change is certainly not artistic, nor is it very much more comfortable or suitable to the climate. However, the grass hut has passed so completely, that there is to be a specimen erected in the Bishop Museum in Honolulu to enable people to learn what the old houses looked like.

NATIVE GENEROSITY DIES HARD.

Two features of old Hawaii will probably remain until the end. One is the native generosity to absolute strangers—a generosity which has been consistently abused by foreigners since the earliest times. A Hawaiian gives away food, or any possession most readily, and on many occasions where it has been found impossible to induce an old chief to sell land, he has turned round and given the land in question to some friend of his absolutely. The two leading rich Hawaiians—Prince David and the Hon. Sam Parker—have both given away endless amounts of valuable possessions almost indiscriminately. Another distinctive feature of Hawaii is the dress of the women, introduced by the missionaries as a tribute to Western ideas. This dress is simply a "Mother Hubbard," flowing freely from shoulder to feet and unconfined to the waist. These long "Mother Hubbards" are to be seen in all colors, and are worn even by the rich Hawaiian ladies. The costume is undoubtedly suitable to the climate, and in the summer months the women go bathing in them, allowing their wet garments to dry in the sun's rays after the bath. The Japanese women of Hawaii often adopt the "Mother Hubbard" and present most ungainly and weird objects—their figures not being built for long, flowing gowns.

The old riding habit has almost disappeared, and now the appearance of a rider clad in gay garment at once attracts a crowd. The Hawaiian women all ride astride on a man's saddle—a course rendered necessary by the dangerous mountain roads to be traversed. The phrase used to describe it is ride asked that it be set for hearing Saturday, to the jury. The request was granted. Mr. Davis said that his practice had been hung up but his expenses were running along just the same.

GRAND JURY REPORTS.

The grand jury was called in and discharged yesterday morning. A dozen or more indictments were returned, but none were made public. Four bench warrants were issued for the arrest of men not in custody. Judge Gear thanked the jury and then discharged it. The prisoners will be arraigned this morning.

HARRISON VS. MAGOON.

The case of Harrison vs. Magooon was on trial yesterday afternoon. The plaintiff was on the stand in his own behalf during the entire proceeding yesterday, and let many interesting sidelights upon the methods of the Hagey Cure Company. He testified to the sale of sheep in New Zealand to Ables for £2,000, which Ables later sold to his partner (Harrison) for £500. He understood that he was to get credit from the Hagey people for the £2,000 obtained from Ables for the sheep. On cross-examination as to the Hagey cure, witness testified that it was no good.

"Why did you think that?" asked Mr. McClanahan.

"I was told they used 'dope.' A man who had taken the Keeley cure, said all of these kind of companies 'dope' their patients."

"Did you believe that?"

"Yes; I thought the whole thing was a humbug."

"And then did you try to humbug the people with the cure?"

"Yes, I tried to, to the best of my ability. I felt that I had to, under my contract—that I had to give the thing a trial before I could recover my £2,000."

The hearing will be resumed today.

COURT NOTER.

Samuel E. Woolley, administrator of

NEW SCALE FOR LABOR

Plantation Men Fix a Rate of Wages.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

SA RESULT of the joint meeting of members of the Planters' Association and managers of the various estates on the group, there exists a feeling among the latter which will lead to better results in the future than ever before. For many years there has been a desire on the part of the plantations to arrive at an agreement which would do away with the runners who have been able to get laborers away from the plantations. This is believed to have been done.

The sessions of the convention came to a close yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, the business done being simply the correction of the minutes of the meetings and the reading of the resolutions passed yesterday. This resulted in few changes and the reports of the meeting will be communicated to the members of the association later.

In the old times, luau or native feasts were held whenever an occasion of honor or rejoicing occurred, and they were distinguished by the quantity of food consumed and the absence of ill-effects upon the diners. This latter was principally because of the vegetable food in the feast. The luau was held in the open air or in a bouthouse, then the principal house in the place. The food was laid upon leaves spread on the ground. The guests, crowned and hung with leis, sat on the ground on the same level as the food, and ate for hours at a time. There was always a great display of the hand-made calabashes and dishes, while sucking pig, roasted whole in the ground, and poi made from the root of the taro plant were prominent among the edibles. Now, however, the luau feasts take place upon low tables several inches from the ground, and the beautiful old hand-made calabashes or bowls have given place to machine-turned, highly-varnished bowls of modern manufacture. The old calabashes had a beautiful soft polish, caused by soaking in oil and the rubbing necessary in constant cleaning after use.

DEBASING CIVILIZATION.

Thus, from one by one, old customs have passed from their old state, and are now rapidly descending the path to disappearance. The old native dance—the hula-hula—was condemned as not decent, although the old dances were perfect marvels of the dancer's art, and the undesirable elements of the dance were largely introduced by the imagination of the civilized moralists. So the dance was made an offence, and only takes place when a party is made up, to bear the expenses of a special performance.

There was a suggestion of a plan to have the plantations to an agreement to abide by the sense of the meeting, but this was not carried farther, owing to the fact that such a written agreement would be contrary to the laws of the United States. For this reason the agreement was left in the shape of a gentlemen's understanding. No forfeit was adopted and none will be given. It is understood that there was no discussion final as to the rates of wage for various classes of work, but that there will be a basic rate.

Upon the close of the meeting the managers of the plantations outside of the city took their departure for their homes, those who live on Hawaii going in the Kinau and the Kanai men in the Hall.

Victor Blue an Invalid.

Lieutenant Victor Blue, the daring South Carolinian who achieved fame by riding a mule around Santiago during the war, when the country was infested with Spanish soldiers, and discovering Cervera's fleet at anchor in the harbor, has been invalided home from the Asiatic station for treatment. He has been on the Asiatic station for more than a year, and is suffering in a fever contracted in Chinese waters.

A CUSTOM IN DANGER.

"The Chinese," said the man who is always trying to unload back number information, "have a very curious custom of paying all their debts the first of the year."

"Well," answered the man who takes everything seriously; "I guess they will get over that habit when it comes to indemnities."

The Chinese crews of the Pacific Mail boats at San Francisco were not allowed to land to act as stevedores, by order of the Commissioner of Immigration. He stated it was a violation of the law. The particular instance was in the case of the Coptic's crew.

Mills College CALIFORNIA.

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WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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A. W. PEARSON,

Manager.

FRIDAY : : : : AUGUST 23

The insurance companies have been pretty hard hit within the last fortnight.—Star.

They'll get the losses back from the rest of us, never fear.

Attacks on Judges Frear and Perry, made to even up the Humphreys score as far as possible, need no refutation. Both the Judges and the public consider the source.

If the law will permit the police to kill Belgian hares wherever found, they had better get to work promptly and inquire about the status of the animals as pets afterwards.

Some day our fishermen will go after the tuna as they do at Catalina Island, with rod and reel. There are plenty of the big fish off the Islands waiting to make sport. At present they are the prey of the pot-hunters, who catch them chiefly by accident.

The realy, Mr. Bullock's purposely misquotes the Advertisers Belgian hare story and then proceeds to disprove the lies of its own invention. Evidently the task of dodging an expose of its two-bit news-stand "circulation" has proved too much for the morals of the calf.

Bill White has dropped his senatorial toga for the time being and will dispense liquid fire at so much per glass. Bill moved from the senate to the bar rather differently from the ready made lawyers of Judge Humphreys.—Star.

Oh we don't know. Bill practices at the bar on one side and the ready-made lawyers on the other. There isn't much difference.

Readers of an article in the San Francisco Bulletin, who have read others of the same tenor, attacking the administration of this Territory, will hardly need to be told that they emanate from the same correspondent. To quote the words of a man to substantiate his scandals printed elsewhere is a form of chicanery which must be expected when there is no legitimate excuse for the attack.

The police having found many Belgian hares in this city are confronted with the section of the law which permits the retention of such hares as pets. These pets breed other pets and so on ad infinitum. Owing to the dangerous concession made the time is not unlikely to come when rabbit pets will be as abundant here as rabbit pests are elsewhere. If anything can be done to prevent it, should be done speedily, for the danger is far more serious than that which followed the introduction of the mongoose.

From the first this Journal has insisted that the major part of the fire claims would turn out to be fraudulent. In point of fact, apart from stocks of goods, the personal belongings consumed in the fire of January 20, 1900, were of but nominal value. The people who lived in the Chinatown shacks were absolutely poor and the best of what they had they escaped with, as photographs of the great King street exodus will show. What was left, with the exceptions noted, ought to have been dear in the market at \$25,000. or \$1,000 per acre of burned domiciles. If any one thinks the figures too low let him go into any Chinese, Japanese or Hawaiian shack in the suburbs and judge for himself as to the thrift of the inmates.

To diversify her industries in a profitable way for export, Hawaii must raise such things as she can sell without coming into competition with crops that are local to the market she seeks or which enter there at a low price. These Islands may grow rubber, a commodity that is all the time rising in price; vanilla beans, worth \$6 per pound plus; tobacco under canvas, which might equal the Manila product; cardamom seeds and half a dozen other peculiar exports of great commercial value. Here lies the Hawaiian opportunity. But so long as fruits and vegetables cannot be raised on Kauai or Maui and sold at a profit in the altitudinous market of Honolulu it is ridiculous to think of getting rich by sending them to the Coast.

The Independent, which has no pretty instincts of envy to keep it from joining the Advertiser in an effort to rid these Islands of the Belgian hare, remarks:

We do not think that Judge Wilcox's decision in the "rabbit case" was wrong. But it seems dangerous to the Territory that the Belgian hare, or rabbit should be turned loose here even if they are "pets." There can be no guarantee that the hare will remain in its cage. We have seen rabbits who could get through every kind of a fence and when out, and at liberty they decline to be rated as "pets" and claim to be the regular article.

Judge Wilcox's decision was correct under the law as it stands. But the fact remains that hares and rabbits are kept for sale here and that they are not only distributed as pets but appear on the menu of local eating-houses. There can be no objection to the restaurant acquisitions, for the more of the rabbit tribe that are eaten the better for the plantations. But it is a very serious thing for Hawaii that the four-legged scourge of Australia should get lodgment here on any terms or under any circumstances.

CRITICISM UNFOUNDED.

It would be well, in considering the status of the proposition for the issuance of bonds of the Territory under an act of the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii, which was continued in force by the Organic Act, to note that some of the facts have not been stated in the criticisms of the course of the Executive.

The opinion of the Secretary of the Interior, to the effect that the issuance of the bonds would depend upon further legislation, coincides with that of the Executive of the Territory. At no time was there an intention on the part of the officials, or a desire either, to issue the bonds except for a specific purpose. When the message of Acting Governor Cooper was sent on to Washington, asking if the bonds could issue, he recognized that further legislation should be had, for he at the same time asked the Legislature to pass a loan act, specifying the objects to which the proceeds of such bonds might be devoted. This was a direct recognition of the fact that there should be legislation before the bonds could be rightfully issued.

It is impossible to believe that any one would ask in sober earnestness that bonds which were provided for public works should be sold and the funds put into the general fund. This was not done; there was always a distinct understanding that legislation should be had, and the letter of the Secretary simply sets forth the fact that in the absence of such legislation or a reasonable certainty that it would be accomplished, the issue would not be proper. As the Governor and the Acting Governor realized this, and set it forth in the letter which was quoted in the recent dispatches, it seems rather beside the mark to see in this opinion a criticism of the local authorities. An obliquity of mental vision is necessary, and certainly the critics of the administration have given evidence of this peculiarity in the past; to a degree which will warrant almost any extravagance in the future.

HOMESTEAD LEASES.

The disposition of the lands of the Territory is a matter which will for a long time to come engage the best attention of the men of affairs of the community. There have been many varieties of plans for the proper distribution of these lands offered in the past, and there will be as many in the future, but there seems to be none which will fit the conditions here as well as the old laws, which provide for homestead leases and purchase leases as well.

Now as never before the value of the homestead lease is apparent. The records show that since the framing of the present laws of the Territory there has been a constant demand for the homestead leases. This is taken by the officials of this office to mean that there will be even more of this class of leases sought in the future, as the people of the land see that they must take advantage of their opportunity unless they would see the chance pass from them. It will not be always that it will be possible to gain homes for the asking and a living on them. This will pass as the settlers are taking up the lands. With earnings of \$1,200 a year in addition to a home and the necessary fruits and vegetables, there should be more applicants for the lands than there are acres to be taken up.

The effect of the following of this policy upon the estates which are kept together by the sugar trade will be watched with interest. The plan of having the cane cultivated by a hul or by individual farmers has been experimented with in the past, and in some places with good results. What would be the effect of having the land owned in fee by the men who are to farm it is a question which may have a great effect upon the future of this industry. That there are difficulties in the way is apparent from the fact that there could be little chance for a party of settlers to go into the business of irrigation and pumping on as large a scale as the plantations do at this time.

On other lands, where the rainfall is sufficient for the irrigation of the crop, there may be different results expected, for where the plantation men will take care of the proper grinding of the cane there is no question that it may be raised by the individual profitably. The move, in so far as it provides for the home-making of the Hawaiian, is to be recommended.

ROYAL VISITORS.

The King of Siam would be an interesting guest for the United States, a country which has never, except on two occasions, entertained a reigning sovereign. Kaiakaua was the first acting King of the great Republic ever seen and the democratic Dom Pedro was the second and last. Scions of royalty have often wandered among the Yankees. Joseph Bonaparte, ex-King of Spain, spent many years in New Jersey after the downfall of the first French empire. His young brother, Jerome, afterwards King of Westphalia, married Miss Patterson of Baltimore while visiting there. The Duke of Orleans, afterwards King Louis Philippe, was in American exile, and so was Louis Napoleon, afterwards Emperor of the French. Most notable of all our princely guests was the present King of Great Britain and Ireland, who was a visitor just before the Civil War. During the rebellion two of the Bourbon princes of France, one of them the pretender to the throne, served on the staff of General McClellan. No member of a sovereign family came again until the seventeen, when the Grand Duke Alexis visited the Atlantic coast. There was a long wait after that, save for the presence of Kaiakaua and Dom Pedro, which was terminated in 1882 by the coming of the Infanta Eulalie, aunt of the King of Spain. Since then the Count of Flanders, heir-apparent to the Belgian throne, has been in the land and there are rumors that his father, the reigning sovereign may follow.

Doubtless all sovereigns, particularly those of Europe, feel an intense personal curiosity about the United States. There can be no objection to the restaurant acquisitions, for the more of the rabbit tribe that are eaten the better for the plantations. But it is a very serious thing for Hawaii that the four-legged scourge of Australia should get lodgment here on any terms or under any circumstances.

NEWSONG OF HAWAII NEI

which, in so short a time, has risen to the dignity of a first-class power and may, in fifty years more, "desire this world like a Colossus." The Kaiser, for instance, would like nothing better than to focus his penetrating mind upon the secrets of American progress. Doubtless the Czar would enjoy the sights and scenes of a republic which, since its earliest days, has been a friend of the Russian Empire. But there is a curious obstacle in the path.

Reigning sovereigns cannot look towards the United States without the apprehension that, if they should visit it, their dignity might be affronted. There is no one of sufficient rank, as they say, to receive and entertain them. The President is a commoner; there are no houses of princely or ducal standing in which they could be entertained; they might have to be the guests of hotel-keepers. Kalakaua, once a post-office clerk, cared nothing at the time of his first American tour, for royal state, and waved all difficult points of etiquette. Dom Pedro was a democrat on a throne. But rulers like King Edward, William II, Francis Joseph and Victor Emmanuel are punctilious to a degree which is almost incomprehensible to people who are accustomed to see the President of the United States on his democratic rounds, shaking hands with his fellow-countrymen and not afraid to eat or sleep in any honest man's home. Probably as things are most of the inquisitive sovereigns of Europe will confine their studies of the United States to books and photographs.

As for Chulalongkorn II, King of Siam, he is more anxious to make friends than to stand on his dignity. He went to Europe, not long ago, and was coolly snubbed, especially by the French. He knows that his kingdom is Naboth's vineyard which powerful land-grabbers want, and he hopes to find some people who will stand between himself and them. So if he comes he will not be squeamish as to whom shall get between the wind and his nobility. Eastern potentate though he is, he will probably try while here to be one of the boys.

LEPROSY AND TUBERCULOSIS.

Two events of importance in the medical world of this year have been the congress held in London for the purpose of hearing reports upon the progress made in the study of consumption, and the report of the commission of surgeons appointed to study the prevalence of leprosy in the United States. The latter is of great importance to this community, insomuch as there was danger, and it may not be passed, of an attempt to saddle all the lepers of the Nation upon the Molokai settlement.

From the findings of the commission there appears to be in the neighborhood of 1,000 cases of the dread disease in the United States, although after two years' effort there has been located only 27 cases absolutely. There were sent out 3,000 circulars to physicians and others who would know of the existence of cases, and of these only 2,000 elicited replies. From this number the cases were located. The New York Tribune, in a dispatch from Washington, says of the disease and its victims: "About one hundred are known to live in New Orleans, many of whom are well-to-do persons of good families. In Minnesota about twenty cases have been reported, the disease there being found mostly among the Scandinavians living in the rural districts. In New York seven cases have been reported, while in Chicago only three have been found so far. In San Francisco fifteen cases are known, twelve of which are confined in the pest-house. There are fifteen in North Dakota, and only two in South Dakota. In New Mexico there are at least a dozen, and Baltimore reports three cases. The remainder are scattered throughout the country. Owing to the fact that three-fourths of the circulars have brought no reply, especially from suspicious districts, the authorities estimate that only about one-fourth of the cases of leprosy have been reported.

The commission will almost certainly recommend to Congress in its forthcoming preliminary report in December that national lazarets be established in several parts of the country—one, perhaps, at New Orleans, one in New Mexico, and another in Minnesota or Montana. A generous appropriation will be asked, large enough to cover the erection of one isolated buildings, attractively equipped with every imaginable convenience for the comfort and pleasure of the sufferers. By this means it is hoped to overcome the general antipathy to isolation of the diseased, and thus remove the greatest obstacle in the way of preventing the disease from spreading.

"Not the least interesting result accomplished by the investigation is the conviction of the experts that, notwithstanding the widespread distribution of leprosy patients in the United States and the increase in the last decade, there is little ground for alarm. They are assured that the disease is not so fatal or so readily transmitted by contagion, infection, or association as tuberculosis. It has also been shown that cases are not uncommon where lepers are temporarily cured by a couple of years' treatment. Under ordinary conditions, such as exist in New York, for instance, in the opinion of the experts, there is at least a hundred times more danger of contracting consumption than there is of falling a victim to the contagiousness of leprosy."

The account of the meeting of the leaders of the Home Rule party printed elsewhere reads like the proceedings of a chimpanzee congress. Yet it is a faithful narrative of what happened. The utter incapacity of the Home Rulers to take a sensible or practical view of politics again had a specific illustration. As for the main object of the gathering, the naming of a successor of Governor Dole, it was worthy of men whose solicitude for the lady dog consumed more than one-half of the regular sessions of the Legislature, leaving serious questions of revenue untouched. The slightest rational inquiry would have told the Home Rulers that Governor Dole's imminent return to Honolulu in good health, mentally and physically, would make their proceeding a mere similar impertinence. But rational inquiry is as much beyond them now as it was in legislative days.

United States Judge Estate will take a vacation next week until the October term of court.

Salt Rheum

It may become chronic.

It may cover the body with large,

inflamed, burning, itching, scaling patches and cause intense suffering.

It has been known to do so.

Do not delay treatment.

Thoroughly cleanse the system of the humors on which this ailment depends and prevent their return.

The medicine taken by Mrs. Ida E. Ward, Cove Point, Md., was Hood's Sarsaparilla. She writes: "I had disagreeable itching on my arms which I concluded was salt rheum. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and in two days felt better. It was not long before I was cured, and I have never had any skin disease since."

EDWARD S. BOYD.

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Tuesday, September 24th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Judiciary building, will be sold at public auction the lease of the land known as the land of Manuka, situated in the District of Kau, Island of Hawaii.

Term, 10 years.

Upset rental, \$75 per annum.

Conditions of lease are as follows:

The Government reserves the right to take up any portion or portions of above land for bona fide settlement and other public purposes, and further that the lessee is to keep the land clear and free from lantana during the continuance of the term of said lease.

EDWARD S. BOYD.

Commissioner of Public Lands.

August 20th, 1901. 2309-3

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On and after the 21st of September, 1901, at the office of W. O. Alken, Pala, Maui, may be applied for under conditions of the Land Act of 1893, for Right of Purchase Leases:

Lot No. 7, in Kaupo, Maui, containing an area of 38.50 acres. Appraised value \$340.

Lot No. 7, in Kau, Maui, containing an area of 92.46 acres. Appraised value \$324.60.

For further particulars apply at the office of W. O. Alken, Pala, Maui, or at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

EDWARD S. BOYD.

Commissioner of Public Lands.

August 19th, 1901. 2309

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Tuesday, September 24th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front entrance of the Judiciary building, will be sold at Public Auction a lot of Government land, containing an area of 3.21 acres, situated on the Kona side of the Government road leading from Waipahu village to Naalehu, in the District of Kau, Island of Hawaii, being the same premises formerly occupied by the Anglican Church Mission.

Upset price, \$130.

Terms, cash; payable in United States gold coin.

Cost of surveying above lot at expense of purchaser, \$40.

For plan and further particulars apply at the Public Lands Office, Honolulu.

EDWARD S. BOYD.

Commissioner of Public Lands.

August 19th, 1901. 2309

TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Treasurer's Office, Honolulu, Oahu.

In re dissolution of the Royal Hawaiian Hotel Company, Limited.

Whereas, the Royal Hawaiian Hotel Company, Limited, a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, has pursuant to law in such cases made and provided, duly filed in this office, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto, annexed as required by law.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to any and all persons that have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in this office on or before August 30, 1901, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned, in the Capitol Building, Honolulu, at 12 m. of said day to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.

WM. H. WRIGHT.

Treasurer Territory of Hawaii.

Honolulu, June 27, 1901.

June 28, July 5, 12, 19, 26, Aug. 2, 9, 16,

23, 30.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

PROGRESS
IN GUAMSome Interesting
Points Are
Given.

MISS CHANNELL, the missionary teacher from Guam who is returning to the Mainland via the transport Solace, and who has been the guest of Mrs. Henry C. Brown for the past few days, was interviewed yesterday afternoon just previous to the departure of the Solace. She expressed herself as very much charmed with Honolulu, though her ill-health did not permit her to go about much. She is now on her way to San Francisco to undergo an operation for appendicitis, in the hope of recovering her health, which has been subjected to a severe strain.

Miss Channel passed through Honolulu some eight months ago, being sent out as a teacher by the American Board of Missions to Guam. She was entertained during her visit by Mrs. J. B. Atherton, and delivered an interesting lecture at the Young Men's Christian Association hall.

On arriving at Guam, Miss Channel was prostrated by a fever which kept her confined to her bed for many weeks, and upon recovering she was again attacked by a fever which endangered her life for a long time. Later she was able to take up her duties, and began the work of teaching, but after a month at her post she was seized with appendicitis and has ever since suffered greatly from this malady.

In speaking of her misfortunes Miss Channel seemed quite cheerful but stated that under no circumstances would she again return to Guam. "The work would have been very interesting," said she, "and the climate was not unpleasant or unhealthy, but I was advised by my doctor that to live there would be impossible for me. I trust that I shall survive the operation which I am to undergo and that I shall soon be able to be back again at mission work, but I shall not return to Guam, nor to any foreign work, I think. My home is in Massachusetts, and I shall take up the work somewhere on the Mainland when I recover."

Miss Channel also gave some information in regard to the condition in Guam. "The people are very tractable and hospitable," said she, "and working among them would be a delight. They speak Chamorro, which is a dialect. The only religious denomination represented there before our party arrived was the Catholics. There is one priest, a very good and kindly old man, Rev. F. M. Rice and Mrs. Rice are now carrying on splendid work there, representing the Mission Board, and they are the only religious workers there outside of the Catholics. The people have been educated in Spanish and are very intelligent. At the time I left there were about sixty Filipino prisoners on the island. They are not compelled to work at the present time, but they are to be organized into a chain gang and put to work upon the roads. Progress is very noticeable on the island. The natives are now erecting a civil hospital, incited by the Government, which will furnish it with surgeons, trained attendants and medicines. Hospitals are also being established in all the villages, to be in charge of attendants trained at the Government hospital at Agana. The Government is building a large market, and when it is completed and put in operation all the meats and fish sold will be under inspection. Arrangements for a regular water supply for the residents of the city are also being made. The roads and highways have all been put in good repair, the main highway being a splendid road over six miles in length, leading from the landing-place at Piti to the city of Agana, and extending a mile beyond. There is no liquor to be had, as laws were made in the beginning of the present Government prohibiting the sale of intoxicants. The city of Agana has a population of 6,000."

In regard to Miss Channel's personal experience she has little to say, her sufferings being borne without complaint. At the time she was first attacked by appendicitis she was living alone in a cottage teaching the natives, the nearest white family living five miles away, and her household tasks being attended by a native woman living near by. She was hardly able to communicate intelligibly with the natives, and when seized by the attack lay suffering alone for hours in her isolated house without aid from any source. Finally Governor Schroeder and his family, driving by, heard her moans and sought medical aid for her. She was confined to her bed for many weeks, and though able to move about she is still suffering from chronic appendicitis, her only hope for relief and escape from death being in the operation which she is journeying towards the Mainland to have performed.

WHITE CANE FIELD LABOR
A FAILURE IN QUEENSLAND

A SHORT time ago the Queenslander, in view of the great importance of the question of colored labor for the well being of the sugar industry, the supply of which is threatened with being eventually stopped by the action of the federal government, sent a special commissioner to report on the circumstances connected with the present carrying on of the industry in Queensland.

The Queenslander commissioner visited the Isis, Bundaberg and Binger districts, and the result of his investigations shows the fallacy of the idea of carrying on profitable production of cane sugar with only white men as laborers. One cane planter or farmer after another told the same story of the unreliability of the white laborer, of his physical unfitness for heavy work of trashsing and cutting in tropical cane fields, his indisposition for such continued heavy work, his insouciance and insubordination, and absurd and unfair demands, and finally the irregularity of the supply of such labor. To this must be added the intermittent nature of the demand for special labor connected with trashsing and cutting, as it only lasts at most about three months every year.

The experience of the Hawaiian Islands alluded to by the reporter. In that country, contrary to the constitutional law of the United States, the planters were allowed to employ Asiatic labor for a time, and meanwhile agents were despatched to the United States and Canada, who sent over several gangs of white laborers. They were set to work and received good wages, but they got tired of the work and paid the colored laborers to do it for them.

The Australian premier, who has been making a tour of Queensland, said that small holdings would solve the problem of white versus black labor, totally overlooking the fact that even though the productiveness of the land were greatly increased by this system, still the main difficulty would remain, that of the incapacity of the white man for such severe physical exertion under a tropical sun in the close atmosphere of the cane field.

The managers of the Childers mill, belonging to the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, did not think there was the slightest possibility of getting white men to work in the cane fields, even in Southern Queensland, notwithstanding its close proximity to the principal labor centers.

The farmers in the Bundaberg district, who all employ Kanakas for cane cutting, considered the white man to be capable of the work, but stated he would not do it at any price if he could avoid it, as it taxed the physical endurance of the strongest man; they further said there was often a scarcity of such labor just at critical junctures.

The managers of a large plantation in the Bundaberg district were of the opinion that if they were deprived of Kanaka labor it would be impossible to continue cane growing and related the experience of three white men who came from New South Wales and took up forty acres of scrub land, fully intending and resolved to do their own work, but who eventually had to beg for a gang of Kanakas to complete the work, and then left the district. The man who next took up the land worked it by the ordinary method, using colored labor for the heavy work, and is there still, doing well.

The proprietor of another plantation mentioned, among other statements (all to the same effect as those previously heard), having once engaged twenty-one white laborers to cut cane. They started in the early morning, but when the overseer went an hour or two later to see how the work was progressing, he found all gone but three, and the cane cut a foot from the ground.

One of the Messrs. Young, the well-known proprietors of Fairymead plantation, who have had some twenty years' experience in the district, spoke emphatically on the question of Polynesian labor as a necessity from the point of view of the maintenance of the labor supply, as well as from that of the financial success of the industry. The farmers of the Binger district were singularly unanimous in expressing a determination to abandon cane cultivation if the only reliable means of carrying it on, that of using Kanaka labor, was rendered unavailable. They are all strong democrats, but recognize that the success of the industry is only possible with the aid of the Kanaka. The representative of the Queenslander closes by saying that as he neared the end of his investigation in the sub-tropical districts, he could only reflect on the monotonous reiteration of the answer: "Impossible to grow sugar successfully without the aid of the Kanaka," even though some of the farmers, who gave this opinion held what might be termed strong labor views. In one case the manager dismissed the question with a contemptuous wave of the hand. The following seems conclusive: "The manager of the Millaquin and Yengari Sugar Company, of Bundaberg, gave some interesting particulars concerning the employment of Polynesian labor and its effect on the industry, both as regards the production of the sugar and the subsequent refining process. When the crisis occurred due to legislation preventing the Kanaka from being employed in the sugar fields, much land being cleared to supply new mills was allowed to revert to forest, and

THE CANE-BORE.

Women and Children Are Needed to Destroy the Pest.

Professor Koebel, during his recent visit of inspection on Kauai, found the cane borer less destructive than it was last year. After trying several methods of destroying these pests, he thinks the best and surest way is to have women and children go through cane fields, to search for and kill them. A little practice in this method soon enables them to dislodge and destroy the pests. Fields that have been treated thoroughly in this way, show very little injured cane, as compared to those not so treated. The best time for doing this is when the cane fields are being stripped, as this work of stripping off the leaves starts them out of their hiding places in the stalks. The beetle which attacks the cane fields of Louisian is a different insect from that in our fields, though they both work in the same way—boring into, and thus killing the cane stalk. Whatever the labor of searching for and killing the borers may cost, it is money well spent resulting in an increase of sound stalks and consequently juice and sugar. The borer is one of the pests which sugar

plants will have to contend with, and those who are the most watchful and persistent in their efforts to combat this enemy of the cane grower will find their yields of sugar up to expectations.—Planters' Monthly.

contemplated new mills were not proceeded with. Machinery manufactured for the purpose was offered at a very low price without its being removed from the packing cases. Melbourne capitalists who had invested in Mackay sugar fields foresaw that the industry was doomed in Queensland, and in the year 1890, therefore, joined with others and erected a sugar refinery at Fort Melbourne. For four years the company refined sugar made in Java by black labor, not only in the fields, but in the mills. This meant that the wages for white men for manufacturing 60,000 tons of raw sugar, were diverted from Queensland to Java, and given to Javanese, Chinese, etc. This amount of raw sugar, it must be remembered, represented 600,000 tons of cane. Had this amount of cane been grown in Queensland it would have been of great benefit to the State in the early nineties.

On the change in the legislation, the sugar industry at once expanded again; the refining of Java sugar in Melbourne ceased, and the company established a refinery at Brisbane, while the Millaquin company erected one at Bundaberg. These two undertakings put out yearly for cane, coal and other materials, general manufacturing charges, packing materials, wages, etc., about £500,000, an annual expenditure in the State which has directly proceeded from the restoration of Kanaka labor. "The increase in the output of sugar tells its own tale. It goes to show that while the immigration of the Kanaka was held in abeyance, the industry also remained in abeyance, and when the embargo was removed, the output of sugar increased the following year by nearly fifteen thousand tons."

The following extract from an article in the Queensland Agricultural Journal is interesting, as bearing upon the contention that white men can work on the sugar fields of tropical Queensland:

"It has been stated that trashsing is unnecessary, and the controversy on that point is as old as sugar growing, but all I can say is that the planter who does not trash runs three risks at least. One is that during continued wet weather the rain lodges at the joints of the cane just at the buds, and is held there by the trash. The next thing is, the buds swell and quickly grow into suckers all up the cane, thus reducing the density of the juice, and causing more labor to dress the cane for the mill. I have had a whole field of cane in this state owing to want of hands to trash, and to the refusal of the regular hands—plowmen, horse drivers, etc.—to save the crops by doing the work."

The second risk is that the trash harbors numbers of insects, such as borers, which injure the cane; and the third is, that, at a time when the cane requires all the sun and air it can get to ripen it and raise the sugar contents of the juice, it is smothered in a mass of dead leaves which effectively keep off light, sun and air. Again, when cane cutting is going on, the heaps of trash collected at the foot of the cane stools give the cutters harder work to do. Now, picture to yourself a 50 or 100-acre field of well-grown cane. It stands from eight to ten feet high, in serried rows some six feet apart, with half that distance between the stools of cane, which number from six to twenty canes per stool. Much of the cane has been blown down, and lies in a tangled mass under foot. Every single cane is clothed with a casing of dead leaves from the ground to the green crown. This is the so-called 'trash' which has to be removed to let the sun and air to act directly on the cane.

"Enter this field, and a few yards from its outside edge you will find it difficult to force your way further. Overhead the pitiless blazing sun of the tropics. Should there be any breeze at all, not a breath of it can find its way further than a few yards into the thickly growing cane. The rowing committee of the Healanis will decide upon the freshman crew to meet the Myrtles in September, in a couple of weeks.

Coach Klebahn is looking after the senior crew and Paul Jarrett and A. L. Atkinson are putting the novices through their paces.

Measrs. Jarrett, Renear, Webster, C. Rhodes, Murray, Walker and Damon are considered the most likely candidates for places in the senior boats.

The two freshman aggregations have been got together by John Stokes and Paul Jarrett. A. L. C. Atkinson is coaching Stokes' possibles. They include: Messrs. Stokes, Lowell, Harrison, Holtzheiser, clubs, and Berger.

Included in Jarrett's batch of ambitious rowers are Messrs. King, Marcelino, Stone, Allen, Dickson and Deverill.

Both lots of freshmen are working hard and enthusiastically and the regatta crew will be made up of the best men in each company.

The half-mile shell race is an innovation and promises to develop much interest. Concerning the boats to be used in the race, A. L. C. Atkinson said as follows to a reporter yesterday:

"I think that the race should be rowed in the senior Australian shells. The Davey boat of the Healanis is much better than the Myrtles' Australian boats, and the Myrtles' junior Australian boat is far superior to the Healanis' senior Australian boat. By rowing the race in the senior Australian shells both clubs would have an even break as far as the matter of boats is concerned."

THE LITTLE FOXES.

"It's the little foxes that spoil the grapes." That old saying comes from the vineyards of the East. It teaches a lesson thousands of years old, yet a lesson never fully learned by humanity; the lesson that we take precautions against great dangers, but ignore the small things. How true this is in disease! If we knew of a case of smallpox, we'd walk blocks to go around the infected district; if cholera were prevalent we'd take every precaution against the disease; but consumption and lung diseases slay hundreds where cholera or smallpox proves fatal to one person; and yet we ignore a cough or cold as little things, although these little things are the beginning of the most incurable maladies. Colds and coughs are the sparks of disease, and the only safe way is to stamp them out at once. That hectic fire which burns in the cheek of the consumptive was started by just the little spark of a cough which was too insignificant, it seemed, to bother about. Thousands of lives would be saved annually if Kickapoo Cough Cure were promptly used.

It snuffs out a cold as easily as the spark is snuffed out, and prevents the inflammation and congestion which result in pneumonia and pave the way for consumption. It promptly cures colds, coughs, catarrh, croup, influenza, grippe, bronchitis, asthma, pneumonia, consumption, cold in the head, or the deep-seated hacking cough. It is a soothing and healing preparation, and has performed wonders in the cure of stubborn and obstinate cases of throat and lung trouble. It is a splendid remedy for children.

HOBORN DRUG COMPANY, agents for Kickapoo Medicines.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Warnings and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England, are proprietors of the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" is the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Erysipelas, Skin and Blood Diseases, Bright's Disease, Pimples and Skin Ulcers, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It cures Old Sores.

Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scurvy, Cures Ulcers.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

Clears the Blood from all impure matter.

From whatever cause arising.

It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

RACES ARE
NOW FIXED
Regatta Commit-
tee Arranges
Events.

RED IN THE BLOOD

is the sign of life, of vital force of the force that life has, of the force that life is.

When the red is lacking, life is weak, the spirits are weak, the body is weak.

Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil puts red in the blood and life in the body.

It's the food you can turn into muscle and bone and nerve. It gives you the mastery over your usual food—you want that.

What is life worth if you've got to keep dosing yourself as an invalid?

Red in the blood! get red in the blood!

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, August 22, 1901.

NAME OF STOCK. Capital Val Bid Ask

INDUSTRIAL.

3. Brewster & Co. 1,000,000 100 — 100

5. S. F. & L. Co. 200,000 100 — 100

6. E. Kerr & Co., Ltd. 200,000 50 — 50

SUGAR.

7. Hawaiian Sugar Co. 6,000,000 20 20 20

8. Law. Agricultural Co. 1,000,000 100 — 100

9. M. & S. & S. Co. 2,512,750 100 — 100

10. Hawaiian Sugar Co. 2,000,000 50 — 50

11. I. & M. Co. 750,000 100 — 100

12. I. & M. Co. 2,000,000 50 — 50

13. I. & M. Co. 500,000 100 — 100

14. I. & M. Co. 500,000 100 — 100

15. I. & M. Co. 500,000 100 — 100

16. I. & M. Co. 500,000 100 — 100

17. I. & M. Co. 500,000 100 — 100

18. I. & M. Co. 500,000 100 — 100

19. I. & M. Co. 500,000 100 — 100

20. I. & M. Co. 500,000 100 — 100

21. I. & M. Co. 500,000 100 — 100

22. I. & M. Co. 500,000 100 — 100

23. I. & M. Co. 500,000 100 — 100

24. I. & M

NOTICE OF SALE.

BY ORDER OF MESSRS. THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD., mortgagees under that certain mortgage dated July 1, 1898, made by George McDougall, William McDougall and George W. McDougall, doing business at Kaliua, in the Island of Hawaii, under the firm name and style of George McDougall & Sons, and recorded in the Registry of Conveyances in Honolulu, in Liber 130, on pages 321 to 324, and by the consent of said mortgagors, and of all parties in interest, I will offer for sale at public auction at my salesrooms, Queen street, Honolulu, on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, all of the property situated in the district of North Kona, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, known as the McDougall Ranch and Coffee Plantation, containing an area of — acres more or less, described as follows, to wit:

All of those certain pieces or parcels of land situated at Kaliua and Honokau (2), Island of Hawaii, aforesaid, and more particularly described as follows:

1. The ahupuaa of Hienahoi 2d, and being apana 5, of L. C. A. 7716, and conveyed by deed dated July 21, 1885, from Charles R. Bishop and Samuel M. Damon to George McDougall, of record in said registry in Liber 94, on page 314, containing an area of about 300 acres.

2. All of that land situated at Papakoko, Honokauha 2, containing 60.50 acres, and more particularly described in Royal Patent (grant) No. 3456, to George McDougall, issued August 20, 1889.

Together with all and singular the easements, tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances unto the same belonging or in any wise appertaining.

The above two pieces being subject to a certain mortgage dated March 2, 1897, from George McDougall to the estate of W. C. Lunailio, deceased, for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest at 7 per cent per annum, of record in said registry in Liber 170, page 22.

And also all of those certain indentures of lease of lands in North Kona, Island of Hawaii, aforesaid, viz:

1. That certain indenture of lease from Liliuokalani to George McDougall of the land known as Keauhoku, described in L. C. A. 8452, R. P. 6861, dated the 1st of March, 1892, of record in said registry in Liber 134, on pages 443-445. Area, about 4.071 acres, \$300 per annum to March 1, 1912; \$700 per annum to March 1, 1927.

2. That certain indenture of lease from Francis Spencer to George McDougall of the land known as Honokauhi, dated January 6, 1897, of record in said registry in Liber 169, on pages 24-25. About 500 acres, \$300 per annum to January 6, 1912; \$400 per annum to March 1, 1927.

3. That certain indenture of lease from the trustees under the will of Bernice Pauahi Bishop to George McDougall of the land known as Pua 1st, together with fishing rights, dated May 2, 1897, of record in said registry in Liber 183, on pages 355-357. About 553 acres, \$100 per annum to May 2, 1901.

4. That certain indenture of lease from Mrs. Kau Keawakani to George McDougall and Sons of homestead lots 19 and 20, in Kealakehe, dated March 1, 1896, of record in said registry in Liber 161, on pages 223-225, containing an area of 45.81 acres, more or less — per annum to March 1, 1911.

Together with all buildings and improvements made upon or put up and erected upon the land in said leases named and described, also all coffee trees growing thereon, the area of said coffee lands being as follows:

About 150 acres of planted coffee.

About 50 acres of wild coffee.

And also, all of the herd of cattle belonging to said mortgagees running at large in said North Kona, numbering about 400 head, more or less.

JAMES F. MORGAN,
Auctioneer.

TERMS—Cash, United States gold coin. Deeds at expense of purchaser.

For further particulars, apply to Hatch & Stillman, attorneys for mortgagee, or to Messrs. Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

Dated Honolulu, July 18, 1901.
5419-3208

KONA SUGAR COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT A special meeting of the stockholders of the Kona Sugar Company, Limited, will be held at the office of M. W. McChesney & Sons, Queen street, Honolulu, on Friday, the 30th day of August, 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

The object of the meeting is to audit:

(a) The increase of the capital of the company to \$750,000 by the issue of one thousand five hundred shares of common stock of the nominal value of one hundred dollars each and of one thousand shares of preferred stock of the value of one hundred dollars each, the latter entitling the holder thereof to a dividend of ten per cent out of the annual profits of the company in preference to all other stockholders; and

(b) The issue of new bonds of the company of the amount of \$300,000, the proceeds of which are to be applied (1) in redeeming the present issue of bonds, (2) in the completion of the railway and the system of wire cables at the company's plantation, and (3) for the general purposes of the company.

By order of the president,
F. W. MCCHESNEY,
Treasurer.

5330-31 2306 Aug 4 16 23 27

McBRYDE SUGAR CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the twelfth and final assessment of 15 per cent (\$3.00 per share), levied on the assessable stock of the McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd., in due on September 1, 1901, and will be delinquent on September 16, 1901.

Stockholders will please make prompt payment at the office of Messrs. Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

F. M. SWANZY,
Treasurer McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd., Honolulu, August 7, 1901. 5331

NOTICE

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY warned from trespassing on the lands of the undersigned, situated in North Kona, Island of Hawaii, and more particularly the lands known as Kaumakumai, Holualoa and Kaupulehu.

J. A. MAGUIRE,
Huehue, North Kona, Hawaii, June 1, 1901. 2306 Aug 4 16 23 27
5331 to Aug. 18.

HAWAIIANS
SEEK LANDSMany Leases Under
Homestead
Laws.

MORE than 150 homestead leases for land have been issued from the Land Bureau since it was taken over by the present Commissioner. This outlines the policy which will be followed by the office in the future as in the past and the success which has followed it so far indicates that the Hawaiians are in accord with the methods which are being followed to keep the lands in the possession of the natives of the Islands.

Commissioner E. S. Boyd, who recently returned from a visit to the other Islands, said yesterday that he was more than pleased with the results of the general policy of the land office, as the leases which had been granted in Olaa before his taking hold of the bureau had been productive of great good to the people. He continued: "I found that many of the holders of these leases, most of them Portuguese, some natives and several Americans, had made excellent crops and had good returns.

"Some of the homesteads have earned for their holders during the past year in addition to the small crops of the necessary fruits and vegetables \$1,200 in the value of the cane which has been turned into the mill. The homesteaders have had excellent arrangements with the Olaa plantation, they securing such contracts as will give them assurance that their cane will be milled when the proper time arrives, and in case this is not done the plantation stands the loss from the deterioration. This gives the men a chance to work their cane to the highest advantage.

"The success which has been attained by the men who have followed this plan leads us to believe that there will be similar results follow the extension of this policy when leases upon other lands come in. It will be the plan to open lands, where there is not a large expenditure for irrigation necessary, for the taking up by homesteaders. I shall try to have a law passed increasing the amount of land which may be taken up in this way from sixteen acres to fifty acres. This will give to each homesteader enough land to insure him a good crop and permit the raising of food supplies upon his own lands. In such cases, however, I shall use only the homestead lease, for in my opinion there is no other way in which the lands may be held for the people. If there is the ordinary purchase lease only a short time will elapse before the entire amount of sugar land will be in the hands of the planters. Of course the plantations cannot hold this land in fee, but there will be found many ways to get around this point and men with an interest in the estates will be ready to buy the lands.

"I find that the Hawaiians themselves are ready to believe that the form of homestead lease is the best for them. If we give the average native man a piece of land he sells it the day after he secures the title. This, of course, is not true of the latter-day Hawaiians, for they are acute in business and are not inclined to alienate the lands they may hold. For this reason the homestead lease is most appropriate at this time, for if the lease is entered into for a family, there is nothing in the way of the heirs surrendering the same and the purchase lease being substituted. This does not mean that leases are given only to the Hawaiians, for all are treated alike and many Americans are taking up the vacant lands.

"Judging from the methods of the plantation owners at Olaa there will be no objection on the part of the mill estates to this distribution of the lands for there will be the same amount of cane grown as formerly and there will be less trouble with the labor conditions. The sugar industry is the backbone of the country, the coffee is in an experimental stage and nothing should be done which would jeopardize the future of the country. In my opinion the application of the American system of land laws and land division would do this, for it would lead to the planting upon the subdivisions of a plantation of the men who would take up the lands in the interest of the estate, instead of for their own homes.

"Of course many leases are still being made upon the purchase basis but the greater part of the agricultural lands which are now being taken will be found to be under this class of lease. The best feature of this is that the Hawaiians are being given homes for the future."

SOMETHING NEW!
KOMEL

The pure juice of the Grape Fruit. You need it to refresh and tone up your system.

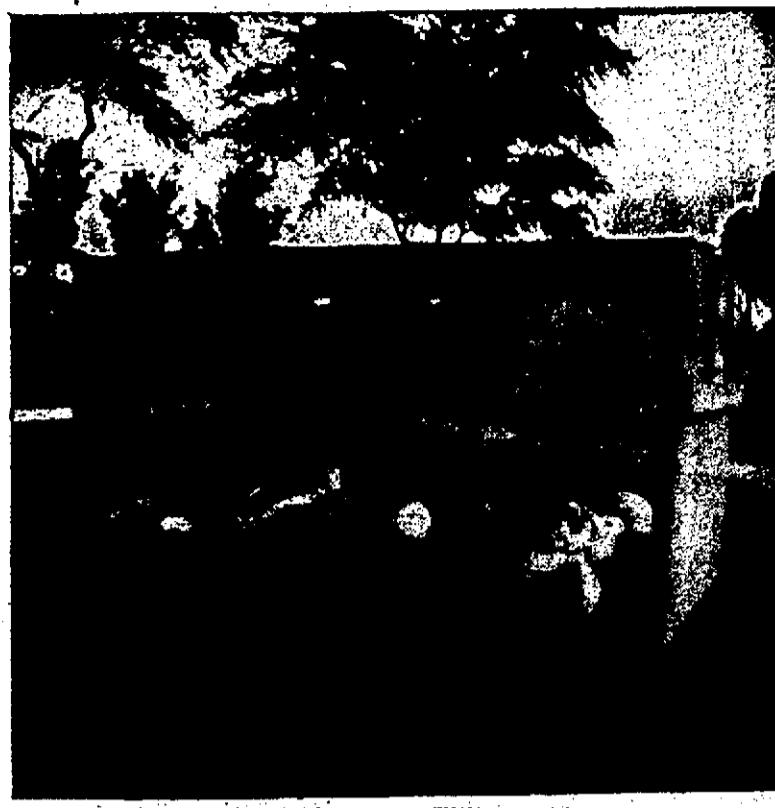
KOMEL

Contains no alcohol. It is a natural flavoring concentrated from the Grape Fruit. Carbonated by the

CONSOLIDATED
SODA WATER WORKS CO.

Sole Agents for the Territory of Hawaii.

Telephone Main 71.

THE CAPTURED HARES AND
RABBITS IN THE JAIL YARDMAY WIPE
OUT BIRDSJapanese Raid in
Small Islands
Serious.

IN THE OPINION of Dr. David Starr Jordan and other scientists who have been in the city recently there is danger of the bird life upon the many small Islands of this group being wiped out or at least seriously diminished by the raid of the Japanese. This conclusion is reached from the fact that it is believed that the party of Japanese which was hunting birds on Midway Island when the Iroquois went there last year have been replaced by another party, left there when the schooner which acts as tender appeared this spring.

From the fact that there was so much work done by the Japanese at Midway, it is thought that there were other parties operating upon the small islands to the west, and if this is the case there will be much damage done to the bird life. The party of six men found upon Midway by Captain Pond was engaged in the collection of feathers and down, the varieties of birds being taken indiscriminately. The attack upon the birds was made in the most unusual manner, as the young and the old were being killed without any choice. The old birds were taken as often as the young and many of the young were left to die from want of food.

The birds on the islands are principally the albatross or goney, the tern, the bo'sun bird and the loon. They are so tame that they may be taken by hand and robbed of their feathers or killed without any weapons at all. When they were found the men had collected a large quantity of feathers and were prepared for a stay of six months more. This fact was reported to the Department at Washington and Captain Pond was given orders to make a yearly trip to the islands to report upon any squatters that might be found. This was not done owing to the many duties of the commander of the Iroquois, owing to the absence of Captain Merritt. Now the year is too far advanced to make such a trip in as small a vessel as the Iroquois. As it is, however, there would be little utility in a visit owing to the fact that there is no authority for the stoppage of the killing of the birds, only a call for a report upon any depredations.

That the concession of the bird and fish privilege of these Islands is valuable is shown by the fact that soon after the last year's trip of the Iroquois there was an offer to take a lease of the Midway Islands made by the Japanese Consul to Governor Dole. There was no action upon the offer of the Consul of a complete statement of the small Islands of the group. It is thought that the plan of the Japanese was to secure the exclusive rights to the hunting and fishing privileges and then work them for their utmost limit.

Commander Pond said yesterday that though the scientists were afraid that there would be a serious cutting into the bird life that the immense number of the birds of all species there made it difficult, if not impossible, in some cases, to determine whether cane sugar has been added to pineapples, although the possibility, under certain conditions, of detecting added sugar is admitted.

While there is a specific provision in paragraph 263 of the act of 1897 for pineapples preserved in their own juice, the same, preserved in sugar, are not provided for in the act of 1897, while it appears that the latter class falls within the first clause of said paragraph providing for "fruits preserved in sugar, * * * not specially provided for in this act."

Inasmuch as the question is one of fact to be determined by proper analyses, it is, therefore, directed that the classification of preserved pineapples shall be based on the report of the analysis made by the Government chemist, and in any case where such report shows that sugar has been added to pineapples, although the possibility, under certain conditions, of detecting added sugar is admitted.

The last sentence of the foregoing report of the analytical chemist in that case does not support the statement of the appraiser at your port, reporting upon the letter of the United States appraiser at San Francisco, Cal., and the accompanying communication of Messrs. S. L. Jones & Co., of that port, in the matter of the classification of pineapples preserved in sugar.

It is alleged that pineapples preserved in sugar are being classified at your port as "pineapples preserved in their own juice," and assessed for duty at 25 per cent ad valorem under the final clause of paragraph 263 of the tariff act of July 24, 1897, while it appears that at the port of San Francisco in every case where it is shown by the report of the analytical chemist that sugar has been added in the process of canning or preserving pineapples, the same are returned by the appraiser as pineapples preserved in sugar, dutiable at 1 cent per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem under the provision in said paragraph for "fruits preserved in sugar."

The appraiser at your port, upon whose advisory returns your classifications of similar goods are predicated, states that he had numerous tests made to ascertain, if possible, the amount of cane sugar added to the fruit; that "this action was proved futile, as it seemed the pineapple contained a fairly large percentage of cane sugar in its body, and the chemist found it difficult, if not impossible, to separate a small percentage of added sugar, if such be present;" that, for the information of his office, he caused other pineapples to be grated and an equal weight of sugar added, and that "the chemist at once reported a fraction under 50 per cent as being cane sugar, showing the possibility of detecting added sugar."

The appraiser also states that, in his advisory returns of preserved pineapples, he has been governed by the decision of the Board of United States General Appraisers (unpublished), dated March 4, 1901.

In the decision of the Board of General Appraisers above referred to it was held that certain preserved pineapples in the same were dutiable at 25 per cent ad valorem as pineapples preserved in their own juice, under the last clause of said paragraph. That decision was predicated on a chemical analysis made by the Government chemist of samples of the goods, which showed that the amount of cane sugar contained therein varied from 15 per cent (at the lowest) to about 44 per cent (at the highest), and upon the evidence adduced in that case, showing that "ordinary pineapples naturally contain between 11 and 12 per cent of cane sugar," and that Singapore pineapples similar to those under consideration by the Board "probably contain more cane sugar than other kinds of pineapples." The Board was, therefore, of opinion that the fruit in that case was preserved in its own juice only, and that no cane or other sugar had been "extrinsically added from other sources."

The foregoing decision is the same in principle as the ruling of the Board in re Rosenthal Brothers (T. D. 17270), also re Deinbold (T. D. 17270), in the former case the assessment of the merchandise by the collector of customs at 25 per cent ad valorem as fruits preserved in sugar, under paragraph 263 of the act of 1897, was based on a chemical analysis

of Kewalo street, between Wilder avenue and Lunailio street, has been repaired by the road board, cement gutters put in, the entire thoroughfare macadamized, and it is now one of the best driveways in the city.

IT'S INDISPURABLE.

Because it's in Honolulu and Can Be Investigated.

Like all statements which have preceded this and like all which will follow, the party interested is a citizen. In a city of about 25,000 people it is hard to hide the doings of your neighbors. It is an easy matter to find the residence of Mr. Metcalf. The reader has not to sit down after he peruses this statement, which follows, and wonder as he would wonder were this case in San Francisco—if the facts can be credited. He has not to ask "Are

Two BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVES, 24' gauge, 6 wheels connected, 6 feet 2" wheel base, 30" wheels, cylinders 10" x 14", side pump and injector, weight 12 tons, 8-wheel tenders, 1,200-gallon tanks.

Fifty SPARE TUBES, spare pistons, rings and stems, hangers, springs, shoes and wedges, injector, oil cups, etc., etc.

One BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE, 24' gauge, four 22" drivers, 40" wheel base, single pony truck in rear, weight 8 tons, 4-wheel tender, 800-gallon tank, cylinders 7" x 10", 2 headlights, also fitted with saddle tank.

One SPARE SMOKESTACK, spare hangers, springs, pistons, shoes and wedges, etc.

Four hundred CANE CARS.

Twenty-five FLAT CARS for hauling railroad iron.

Five miles of 12-pound PORTABLE TRACK, with steel sleepers and the Fowler patent.

Five to ten miles of 12-pound PERMANENT TRACK, together with all plates. No bolts or spikes for metal. This whole outfit is a 2-foot gauge, and practically in good working order. The cars have a capacity of 3 to 4 tons of cane.

The reason for selling same is on account of increasing the gauge of roads, consequently necessitating new rolling stock.

Prices for same can be had of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., Honolulu, or the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, Spreckelsville, Maui. Goods will be delivered F. O. B. Kailua wharf, Maui.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 10,000,000

STRIKE IS SOON OVER

Cane Loaders Tie Up Ewa One Hour.

(From Thursday's daily.)

STRIKING Japanese stopped work for one hour yesterday, and then the strike, the first of the kind with which the managers have had to deal, with the knowledge that the men who went out could not go to the next plantation and secure work, was broken. The strikers were cane loaders, one hundred in number, and before night twenty of the original number were at work, and the places of the others had been filled.

The strike, while it was a very small one in itself, is considered to have been only a pretext to try the temper of the management, which, had it been successful, would have been followed by a general demand. The men wanted only service regulations, according to the agents of the plantation, the principal grievance being the laying of tracks and the bringing of the cane cars closer to the work. This would involve the expenditure of a large sum in the making of tracks, and would, as well, cost heavily in the serving of the cars for loading. There was one report that more money was demanded, but this is denied on authority.

When the Japanese first appeared with their demand they were informed by Manager Renton that the conditions of their employment could not be changed, and that any of them who wanted to quit work could get his money at the cashier's office. The interview was closed with this. A few of the men went to work, but the places of the others were filled by men taken from the other departments of plantation work. There was only one hour lost in supplying the shortage of the loaders, and then the work went on as usual. During the day the strikers lost more of their numbers, until at the close of the day there were twenty of the original loaders at work. More significant than this, however, is the fact that not one of the strikers called for his pay, which would indicate that the men are not ready to leave employment, and that they will go back to work very soon.

What has been apprehension on the part of many persons has been changed to security, in that the firmness of the management of the Ewa plantation has shown that there will be no temporizing with such strikes in the future. That the men cannot get employment at other plantations while there is a strike on one, is thought to give the management the security which will enable any further demonstration to be handled as was this one. There is a belief that the strike came as a result of the publications as to the conferences of the planters and managers, and further, too, that had this not been met with firmness there would have been a spreading of the trouble which might have involved other branches of the mill's work.

The strike came on so suddenly that it is the opinion of the plantation men that it was the work of an outside influence, probably some one from this city. Monday morning there was no evidence of any discontent, and the first that was known of the change in the disposition of the men was a short time before the strikers appeared and made their demand, when they seemed to work with less than usual vigor and determination. There is a general opinion that Japanese, who have for their object the bringing about of a general strike, decided to begin at Ewa, and the attempt which proved abortive was in this line.

There is no union of the Japanese now except in the protective associations, which are charitable and beneficial organizations, on each plantation. There is no labor order and there will be none, as there is lacking the elements which have made similar unions successful in other places. Recently an attempt was made to organize such an order here, and elaborate circulars were gotten out, and the proposed walking delegate went about and made addresses, but he was not able to secure enough support to make the order stick. Since that time there has been no general move, and the way in which the first movement was met would seem to indicate that the plan was dead.

Japanese who are interested in the plantations express satisfaction with the result of the strike, and say that the effect will be to prevent further attempt to coerce the plantations in this manner. The leaders of the Japanese colony are not in sympathy with such moves, and they will be able, without doubt, to influence their countrymen.

The British Shipowner.

At the meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on May 16th, Mr. Alfred Jones, president of the Chamber, who is also head of the firm of Elder, Dempster & Co., said

"It is much better for the American to buy ships here than to build them for themselves, and nobody can blame Englishmen for accepting American dollars; but there is an element of great danger in this transfer, because it means a combination between the American railways and sea-carrying. We must realize that the United States intends, so far as possible, to make itself the manufacturer for the world. The only way in which the British ship-owner may be hit will be by bounties or other preferential treatment, such as we in England cannot hope for. Nevertheless, despite the advantages enjoyed by some of our foreign rivals I am confident the British ship-owner will be able to hold his own."

Sir Courtney Boyle, permanent secretary to the Board of Trade, who also spoke, referred to the necessity of alertness in meeting the "competition of energetic, friendly, but powerful rivals."

Mrs. Saucedo, mother of Mrs. Paul Newman, accompanied by her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Herman Dinklage and daughter, were passengers on the *Matsumoto* yesterday for San Francisco.

leth after the water brooks. She was languid and weary; she had lost her energy, and could not bear the sight of food.

She had been losing flesh, too, and at this time was positively emaciated, her friends hardly recognizing her for the plump, bright woman of a few months earlier. They said little to her, but talked about it among themselves.

"My nerves were so shaken, and my hands so tremulous, that I could scarcely lift anything to my mouth," she says.

"You must understand that since I was a girl of thirteen I had always suffered more or less from indigestion, and that bane of women's lives—constipation. I was also a victim to neuralgia but my troubles did not begin in serious earnest until after Christmas 1898. From that date onwards all things were alike sad and dark to me. 'Oh yes I tried all sorts of treatment and of medicines—pills, tonics, and doctors' prescriptions, but they all came to nothing. I wondered as all people often wonder, whether there is as much wisdom and learning in the so-called healing art as we have been led to think."

"Anyway, I seemed none the better for it, and a more depressed and discouraged woman could not, probably, have been found in Melbourne the day I picked up the little Mother Seigel book that somebody had left under our door."

"I read the book, or rather, I scanned it in an idle, listless way, until my eye lighted upon a case like my own. I read that, and then, weak as I was, I struggled off to the chemist's. I might have sent, but had an impulse to go myself. Lucky I did."

"I want a bottle of Mother Seigel's Syrup, I said."

"'Oh, no,' he cried, 'don't take that; I will give you something better.'

"My friends had often recommended me to use Mother Seigel's Syrup, and so I told the Chemist.

"'I will have Mother Seigel's Syrup and nothing else in your shop!' I fairly shouted in his ears."

"Then he surrendered. How often since then have I thanked Heaven for my firmness. After a few doses I began to feel better. I could eat with a true relish, and digest easier. After taking only two—just fancy that!—only two bottles, I was thoroughly well—no neuralgia or dyspepsia, and none since."

"But I buy Mother Seigel's Syrup at the grocer's now."—Mrs. E. Town, Sutton street, Hotham Hill, Melbourne. Victoria, Dec. 13th, 1898.

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NEW ASSIGNMENT OF TEACHERS

(From Wednesday's daily.)

A special meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday morning for making further assignments of teachers. Those present were Messrs. Atkinson, Alexander, Hopkins, Mrs. Jordan and Mrs. Hall.

Curtis P. Lankester was elected school agent at Waialua.

Mrs. Stella G. Reavis was appointed editor of "Hawaii's Young People," to succeed Mrs. Townsend, who left for Manila two weeks ago.

The following report of the committee on teachers, recommending assignments of teachers, was approved:

Waialua. Miss Bertha Frances Bindt; transferred from Waipahu.

Waipahu. Mrs. Tillie Williams, transferred from Waialua.

Hilo Union. Miss Eleanor A. Thomas transferred from Ookala. Miss Frances Eaton, one year, in place of Miss Ewa-likai on leave. Miss Jessie Lycan, transferred from Ookala.

Kaunakakai. A. J. Wilson; transferred from Kaahuku.

Kalihawaena. Miss Ruth Arnold transferred from Night School.

Waimea. Miss Lucy Kaleikau, in place of Miss Millie Morris.

Kaauahuku. Miss Emma Williams; transferred from Honokaa.

Ahuaoa. Harry Irwin; in place of E. Vincente, resigned.

Kaapuhi. Mrs. Alice Scheitberg; in place of Eugene Horner.

Kailua. Patrick Cockett; assistant in place of Miss F. Scott.

Lahaina. Miss Hilda van Deerlin.

Lahaina. Leopold Blackman.

Kealohu. Miss Minnie B. Symonds, assistant.

Makawao. Miss Rose Ellen Crook; assistant.

Kaupakule. Miss Addie S. Dowdle, assistant.

Huelo. Miss Carrie Benjamin, assistant.

Pana. Miss Carsey V. Culbert.

Kaiuaha. Miss Bernice Peahi, transferred from Wallau.

Wallau. Samuel Kekahuna.

High School. F. J. Armstrong, Commercial Department. Miss E. Cartwright, in place of Miss Gertrude Scott, resigned.

Grammar School. Miss Edith L. Dietz, transferred from Night School; in place of Miss Cartwright.

Reformatory School. Mrs. Hopkins, transferred from Night School.

Kapaa. Miss Susie Akamahou, assistant.

Drawing. Miss Alice B. Tabor, assistant, Honolulu.

Kilauea. Miss Ewart, assistant.

Kaahumanu. Miss Allie M. Felker, principal.

Kailiuan, Mrs. J. N. Bell, in place of Miss Felker, promoted.

Honokohau. Edward Osborn.

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Mustook Edward for a Tramp

Appearances are often deceitful and even monarchs may be mistaken for paupers, relates a London correspondent. It is related that once, long since, when King Edward of England was Prince of Wales, he was staying with Leopold Rothschild near Leighton Buzzard and followed the hunt one day. About luncheon time he found himself alone near Berkhamsted, feeling very hungry and without immediate prospect of getting any food. Recollecting, however, that the Smith-Dorrien's place, Haresfoot, was somewhere within easy reach, he rode over, found the house and rang the front doorbell. A footman appeared. "Would you kindly tell your master that the Prince of Wales is outside and would like some lunch?" he said. "Walker" answered the man and banged the door in his face.

Mr. Saucedo, mother of Mrs. Paul Newman, accompanied by her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Herman Dinklage and daughter, were passengers on the *Matsumoto* yesterday for San Francisco.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE: FRIDAY AUGUST 28, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

ASK CUTS IN TAXES

Court Hears Many Appeals From Rating.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

The Tax Appeal Court was in session yesterday afternoon and evening, and made good headway with the numerous cases on the list.

The first matter taken up was that of the Allen & Robinson wharf assessment, which was partially considered Monday afternoon. Holmes & Stanley presented the case for the appellants and W. O. Smith conducted the examination for the Government. The appellants base their appeal from the assessment figure on the argument that the property is owned by a number of persons, the interests being so divided that it is impossible to improve the property because of continual disagreement. The case was taken under advisement by the commission.

John Ross, who holds a leasehold interest in Kapiolani Park assessed at \$3,000, had made a return for \$2,000, and appealed on the difference.

Chas. S. Desky's Pacific Heights property, assessed at \$150,000 and returned at \$145,000, was the subject of long discussion.

The case of J. A. and E. Magooon in regard to property on Keeaumoku and Lunailio streets was compromised. The assessment was for \$15,000 and the return estimated at \$8,000. A compromise was effected at \$14,000.

In the evening J. A. Magooon presented several appealed cases for various clients, the entire evening session being given over to the consideration of the same.

The first of these cases was that of A. Hocking whose Nuuanu street property is assessed at \$7,000. The return made was \$4,000. Assessor Pratt stated that he based the assessment on the accepted values of adjacent property and gave figures in support of his estimate. Mr. Magooon contested the assessment on the ground that eight times the rental value is recognized as a fair assessment by the law.

The assessment of a thirty-five acre tract of Pawaia land owned by the John Estate was next considered. Mr. Pratt's figure was \$70,000 and the appellant had made return for \$40,000. In a separate item a four acre tract was assessed at \$3,000, the return being for \$2,000. The appeal was in the difference and based upon the contention that the land was low and unavailable for practical purposes unless filled in.

The Ewa property of the II Estate was also presented, there being \$900 acres of pasture land assessed at \$40,000 and estimated by the appellant at \$24,000. In this property there was also a tract of rice land assessed at \$31,500. The appeal in this matter was discontinued by counsel for appellant. There was also forest land assessed at \$10,000 and returned at \$5,000. Mr. Magooon claimed that no income could be derived from this land and that it was worth only a nominal sum at this time. The matter was continued for further evidence, figures on surrounding lands of the same character being desired as a basis. A tract of Walkakaua land assessed at \$3,400 was included in this estate also. Appeal was discontinued as to it.

The property of the Antone Manuels on Nuuanu and Pauahi streets was assessed at \$30,000 and the appellant had made return for \$22,000, claiming that the improvements had been swept away by fire at the order of the Board of Health and that the unimproved land was not worth more than the estimate given.

This appellant also appeals from an assessment of \$800 on an irregular lot near Pawaia bridge, the return made being for \$600.

The assessment on the Trousdale place owned by John Magooon, fronting on Punchbowl and Miller streets, was the subject of a long discussion. It contains 24,88 square feet and was assessed at \$30,000, the return being for \$8,000. Mr. Magooon based his estimate on the question of disputed boundaries and an unsettled title to a portion of the land.

An assessment of \$20,000 on a leasehold on the building at the mauka Ewa corner of Merchant and Alakes streets, was disputed at great length by Mr. Magooon, who made a return on this property of \$12,500. He stated that the improvements were made at his own expense, costing \$20,000, the cost price of the improvements, however, he contended, was not a fair estimate of the present value, as the building was erected at a time when the cost of building was much more than at present. By his own admission the building brings in a rental of \$600 per month, or \$7200 per year, and his own estimate places the assessment at \$15,000.

Throughout the hearing of the other cases Mr. Magooon had laid great stress upon the point that eight times the rental value of property should be considered a fair estimate, but in this particular case, when eight times the rental value would have made the assessment \$72,000, he made the return for \$12,500. When his attorney was called to this he explained that the buildings were to revert to the owner of the land at the expiration of the lease, and that the cellar, the building of which was a heavy item in the cost of the improvements, should be considered as a part of the land and not of the building, the taxes on it to be paid by the lessor of the land.

This matter was the occasion of much wrangling, and after a lengthy discussion over it the session closed, the case being taken under advisement.

Clarence K. Lyman, the young part-Hawaiian who passed the entrance examinations to West Point successfully, writes to friends here that he is being initiated into the embryo military life at the academy. He says in one letter, of August 8.

"The excitement of taking examinations commenced last Thursday and ended Saturday night. Then we had to wait for the announcement of results.

which took place Monday afternoon. As soon as the results were made known we were marched off, and it has been a continual 'Hold up your head! ' 'Pull your chin in! ' 'Throw back those shoulders! ' 'Draw in your stomach! ' and a lot of similar phrases. The rest of the cadets are all in camp while we are being kept in barracks. Any one who is inquisitive enough to look at an upper classman is met with 'Keep your slimy eyes off me mister!'

"The battalion is going to Buffalo on the 14th, to be there two weeks, and they are working us extra hard so as to bring us up to the standard of the other cadets. We are turned out at 5:30 in the morning and are kept pretty busy until 10 at night. There is not much going on for a fourth classman, as he is not allowed in any of the athletic games and does not attend any of the entertainments. He is supposed to attend strictly to his lessons and drill but after his first year he can feel more independent."

"There is a squad of cadets down on the front walk on 'punishment tour.' If I do not turn to and clean my gun I will be liable to have to do the same."

RAILROAD GIVEN PERPETUAL LEASE

The Oahu Railway & Land Co. will not be disturbed by the building of the naval station at Pearl Harbor, and the land condemned by the United States Government, belonging to the railroad company, has been leased to the company perpetually for the sum of one dollar.

The suit of the Government against the Oahu Railway & Land Company will be dismissed in the Federal Court as a result. This amicable settlement of the condemnation suit is the outcome of a compromise suggested by President Dillingham of the railroad company, after a meeting with the directors of the company. His offer was to convey all the land of the company to the United States Government, for the use of the naval station without consideration, if, on the other hand, the Government would execute to the railroad company a perpetual lease of the land for one dollar.

In the evening J. A. Magooon presented several appealed cases for various clients, the entire evening session being given over to the consideration of the same.

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The Ewa property of the II Estate was also presented, there being \$900 acres of pasture land assessed at \$40,000 and estimated by the appellant at \$24,000. In this property

WHARF AND WAVE.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, August 20.
Str. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, from Ana-hola, at 12:40 a. m., with 1 package sundries.

Str. James Makee, Tullett, from Hanauma and Nawiliwili, at 10:18 a. m., with one barrel forks.

Wednesday, August 21.
Schr. Ka Mol, from Paaulo, at 4:30 a. m.

Str. Iwahani, Greene, from Waimea, Makaweli and Eelele, at 8:05 a. m., with 4,600 bags sugar, 15 barrels pot, 54 bundles hides, and 31 packages sundries.

Str. Lehua, Napala, from Molokai ports, at 6 a. m.

Am. bkt. Amelia, Wieler, seventeen days from Eureka, at 7 a. m.

Str. Helene, Nicholson, from Hawaii ports, at 10 a. m., with 14,160 bags sugar, 3 packages sundries.

Str. Kalulani, Dower, from Hawaii ports, at 6:30 a. m.

Schr. Blanche & Ella, from Hanalei, Kalihiwai, Waimea and Koolau ports, at 4 a. m.

Thursday, August 22.
Str. Kauai, Brush, from Kaanapali and Hawaii.

Str. Noeau, from Hawaii, with 3,103 bags of H. A. sugar.

Str. James Makee, Tullett, from Ko-los ports.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, August 20.
S. S. Mariposa, Renne, for San Francisco, at 5 p. m.

Str. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, at noon.

Str. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Nawiliwili, Hanamaulu, Koloa, and Eelele, at 5 p. m.

Str. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.

Gas. schr. Eclipse, Townsend, for Lahaina, Hookipa, Kailua, Kihel and Napoopoo, at 3 p. m.

S. S. Hongkong Maru, Filmer, for San Francisco, at 3:25 p. m.

Schr. Ada, for Hanalei.

Wednesday, August 21.
Schr. Ada, for Hanalei and Kailih-wai, at noon.

Am. schr. Sehoma, Peterson, for the Sound, in afternoon.

Schr. Luka, for Eelele, at 11 a. m.

Str. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Eelele and Waimea, at 4 p. m.

Str. James Makee, Tullett, for Ka-pai and Kilauea, at 4 p. m.

Str. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai and Maui ports, at 5 p. m.

Gas. schr. Eclipse, Townsend, for Lahaina, Makena, Kailua, Kihel, Hoo-kena, Napoopoo; 3 p. m.

Thursday, August 22.
Am. bkt. Archer, Hardwick, for San Francisco, with sugar.

Br. sp. Kinross, Locke, for the Sound, U. S. N. T. Solace, Winslow, for San Francisco, with mail; 4 p. m.

Str. Maui, Dower, for Mahukona, Paauhau, Kukau, Ookala, Laupahoehoe; 5 p. m.

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

A policeman is needed on Pacific Heights to keep order there among visiting hoodlums.

The street past the ruins of Kauma-kihi Church is being put in order by a big gang of convicts.

Mr. Haworth, of the Bulletin's editorial staff, goes to Hilo next week to become editor of the Tribune.

No further trouble has occurred at the Ewa plantation, the few who wanted to strike having backed down and out.

Theodore Wores, the artist, has just completed a splendid painting of a typical Hawaiian lei girl. He will follow up this line and make a series of Hawaiian studies and native life.

Reports of five different houses at Makiki being robbed were sent in to the police Wednesday evening. Although vigilance and diligence was exercised, no trace of the burglars has been found.

Wray Taylor, commissioner of agriculture, presented several Island palms to Lieutenant Stoney of the Solace, receiving in exchange a palmetto palm from Guam. The latter is a very attractive variety.

Superintendent Reynolds and Dr. Pratt, of the Board of Health, went to Molokai yesterday, for a trip of inspection at the Settlement. They will report at the regular weekly meeting of the board today.

Sun Shun, the Chinese who was shot while stealing chickens, is reported as among the number indicted by the Grand Jury. The bench warrant for his arrest has not been served, as he is still in the hospital.

Commissioner Wray Taylor, who has been entertaining a pet scheme for cultivating the frog to the taste for Japanese beetles, is dismayed by the report that A. S. Cleghorn discovered a mungo in the act of devouring a frog.

Among the passengers on the Mariposa yesterday were Dr. Oliver P. Jenkins of Stanford University, who succeeded Dr. Jordan here in charge of the fisheries investigations, and A. H. Baldwin, water color artist for the paper.

Commissioner Taylor is in receipt of a letter from David Haugaas, of the Department of Forestry, who is in Waimea, Hawaii, stating that the forest fires are still burning. He thinks nothing will stop the fire unless it be a heavy rain.

The Planters' Monthly is out with an excellent table of contents. There are special articles among others, on the sugar situation, the best varieties of cane, the failure of white labor in the Queensland plantations, Trinidad cane experiments, and on the fertilization of cane in Hawaii.

The Olao Sugar Company gives notice that the seventeenth assessment of 2½ per cent, or 50 cents per share, has been called, to be due on September 20th. The sixtieth assessment was due last Tuesday, and if not paid within ten days, interest will be charged at the rate of 1 per cent per month.

Waimea Water Co., Ltd., of Waimea absorbed the Waimea

MEMORIES OF BLOUNT

Stirring Days of His Advent Here.

BY THIS WRITING it is possible that Colonel Blount is dead. At any rate his career has been closed and reminiscences of his sojourn in these Islands are not inopportune.

For some time after the 4th of March, 1893, rumors reached here that President Cleveland, having withdrawn the treaty of annexation which Messrs. Castle, Carter, Marsden, Wilder, and Thurston went to Washington to negotiate, would send a commission here to look into the events leading up to and following the revolution that de-throned the Queen. It was said that Admiral Brown, Colonel Blount and one unnamed statesman would compose that body. Finally, however, the rumors simmered down to Blount and one fine morning he appeared on a revenue cutter commanded by Captain Hooper. He brought with him his wife and his private secretary, Ellis H. Mills, afterwards United States Consul General.

A great crowd gathered at the boat-landing. Native women, dressed in white and carrying leis and the hybrid flag of Hawaii, thronged to the edge of the dock ready to welcome the stranger whom they thought would restore the Queen. Wealthy residents, supporters of the Provisional Government, were there to extend private hospitality. Esbank, the beautiful residence of Mrs. S. G. Wilder, on Judd street, had been secured for Colonel Blount's use, rent free. The crowds waited long at the landing, but the Paramount Commissioner did not appear. He had taken a look at the throng through Captain Hooper's binoculars and wished to avoid it. Finally a barge left the side of the cutter and swiftly made its way towards the landing, the Hawaiian women frantically waving their flags. But Colonel Blount was not aboard. The boat only bore Ellis Mills, who, with a brisk air of importance, mounted the dock, official packet in hand, and took a hack for the Government building. An hour or two later when the crowd was thinned out the Commissioner was landed. A private carriage was in waiting but he declined it and took a hack for the Hawaiian Hotel, where he was assigned to the Snow cottage.

The day the flag came down was on or near the fiftieth anniversary of the hauling down of the British flag that had been raised by Lord Paulet.

Blount now began his investigation.

People soon saw that he was hopelessly biased against the American colony.

The members of it were mostly from the North, directly or by descent; Minister Stevens was a typical Yankee; the Paramount Commissioner was a rank Jeff Davis man, only reconstructed far enough to hold a Federal office.

Whenever Hawaiian Americans called on Blount he treated them brusquely, unless, indeed, they were anxious to say a word for the Queen. Royalists, especially native Royalists, he received with open arms. His intimate companions were Claus Spreckels and Charles Nordhoff; the most frequent guests, other than the two gentlemen named, were the late ministers, of the crown. Some of the highest character on the annexation side were unable to get their testimony before Mr. Blount while any man on the Royalist side had a stenographic hearing. There was no surprise, therefore, when a few weeks afterward, the mail brought back the text of Blount's conclusions, namely, that the revolution of 1893 had taken place under such auspices as to throw the responsibility for it upon the armed forces of the United States.

After having shown his hand Mr. Blount winced under the resulting criticism of the local press. He complained to President Dole of the Star but got no satisfaction, the Executive saying that the local papers were not controlled by the Government. The storm of indignation which pelted him from across the water sorely tried his nerves and he complained in print because the Mainland papers said he had "hauled down" the Stars and Stripes when he had merely "removed" them. Yet his written orders to Admiral Skerrett were to "haul down." The Star said that he had tried for four years, to haul down the flag but had been headed off by Northern bayonets and that he was now getting a cheap revenge. Upon this the diplomat sought out the editor in the street and berated him in terms which were far from diplomatic.

But man proposes and God disposes.

Three years ago this month the self-same flag which Blount summoned from his high place was raised again by a Minister and Admiral of the United States. And today Hawaii is annexed and in his far-away Georgian home James H. Blount, no longer Paramount Commissioner, has perhaps closed his eyes to all the scenes and hopes, and all the regrets and enmities of life.

Meanwhile the Japanese cruiser Nawa

has arrived in port and rumors

that, in case of the hauling down of

the American flag, her captain meant

to land men to protect Japanese in-

terests were generally current. The late Henry Poor went on board and came off with alarming stories. These he gave the Chronicle's correspondent who, in turn, gave them to Minister Stevens. The latter advised that they be carried to Commissioner Blount, which was done. But Colonel Blount apparently attached no importance to them, though he provided against the probability of the Japanese landing by dropping a word or two in print about the ability and willingness of his Government to keep order here without local or foreign help.

One morning the Advertiser startled

the town with the brief announcement

that, by direction of Commissioner

Blount, the American flag would be

hauled down from the Government

building (Juliary) at 11 a. m., and the Stevens' protec-

torate ended. It was

worth the crisis to see the outburst of American feeling that followed. From

over a hundred private flagstaffs the Stars and Stripes were unfurled to the

morning breeze and almost every

American one met had the patriotic

button of the Annexation Club in his

lapel. The Hawaiian regiment and

battery of artillery at once went under

arms. There was a half-defined fear

that the Royalists would rise and try

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LETTERS AT YOUR DOOR

Mail Carriers in Line for the Delivery.

(From Thursday's daily.)

THE MAN with the mail-bag will begin the making of his daily round this morning. After a week of preparation, in the way of securing the names of those on the various routes who wish to be served through the carriers, the men will have enough mail to carry them through one trip over their routes with some mail to be delivered by each. The total number of letters which are to be taken out this morning will be only a light load, a couple of hundred at the least for each of the nine carriers, but the men expect that they will be able to do more work than the mere carrying of their mail, as there are very few of the people of the city who have returned their address slips.

The results of the census-taking by the carriers has not been so satisfactory as the officials in charge of the work had expected it would be. The number of persons who so far have signified their wish to be served with their mail by carrier is a little less than 5,000.

Approximately 2,000 have said that they prefer to get their mail through the boxes and less than 200 persons prefer to patronize the general delivery windows.

So far there has been no giving up of the boxes, but it is expected that there will be surrenders as soon as the service is under way and the people find

that they can receive their mail at their homes. This means that less than 7,200

people have responded to the Department's request out of a population of 25,000 in the free delivery limits.

The 7,000 persons who have sent in their names in response to the requests of the postoffice authorities, with an indication as to their preference in the matter of the mail delivery, have been listed in an office directory. This is for the present use of the carriers, who so far have found it of much service. They have taken it into account already in the sorting out of the mail in the general delivery boxes, where they have found about a thousand letters which they will be able to deliver this morning. Some of these letters have been in the office for several days and their delivery will mean a lifting of the load which rests upon that branch of the service. The mails which come in are found to be in such an ill-addressed condition that it has been necessary to handle the letters frequently while the addresses are being discovered.

The setting of the posts which will bear the letter boxes is going on but the contractor who is doing the work does not expect that he will conclude it before next week. The boxes are not being placed on the posts now but these will be set in a short time after the standards are in position. As soon as all the posts are set the boxes will be sent out. They are held upon the posts by two bolts, which enter the boxes and are fastened inside. As soon as they are fixed the locks will be put on and the boxes will be ready for the receipt of mail. The collections will start at once, the man who will make them being for the present mounted on a bicycle. The carriers will not be given wagons at present, as the cost of this branch of the service will be so great that Mr. Erwin thought it best to refer the contract to Washington. There will be several of the men who will use bicycles and the others will go in the cars for the present.

That the service is one which will

grow is shown by the fact that the people who have been sent will not give

their names without explanation. Some

men have been found who say that they

do not want to be forced to have the

mail delivered and who object to what

they call the attempt. There is a gen-

eral feeling of not being concerned with

the matter, and this is taken to account

for the small number of replies to the

request of the Department. Despite

the small proportion of the people who

have signified any desire as to the dis-

position, it is the intention of the De-

partment to give to the city the ser-

vice and what it will be in the future

will depend upon the use which it

proves to be to the people.

FIRE COMMISSIONERS

On Tuesday the Court of Fire Claims had the pleasure of considering what it declares to be the first honest claim presented. The honest claimant is a native by the name of Halelea, whose entire claim, including the claims of his wife amounts to only \$145.50. The woman claims two holoku for herself and two suits for her husband, allowing for wear in the price. The claim also asked for recompence for four kou calabashes at \$7 for two and \$10 for the other two. The Commission was so pleased with this claim and the honesty of the claimant that the members unanimously expressed their approval.

During the hearing of the Hawaiian

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